BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, in advance, or within three months,.....$2 50
When payment is delayed over three months,......3 00
No subscription received for a less term than one year.
No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription, till the expiration of said year.
Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.
☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.
Money may be remitted per mail, at our risk.
All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $250 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 10. .... WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 10, 1854. .... NO. 23.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square, 1 insertion		....	$ 50
Do. do.	2 insertions	....	75
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Do. do.	12 do......do......do,	....	8 00
Do. do.	6 do...renewed weekly,	....	12 00
Do. do.	12 do......do......do,	....	20 00

☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.
Any advertisement upon which the number of insertions not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.
A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, CASH IN ADVANCE.
☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

GEO. W. ROSE.

CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

C. & D. DuPRE, Wholesale and Retail Druggists AND APOTHECARIES, Wilmington, N. C.
May 9th, 1853. 38-tf
C. DuPRE. D. DuPRE, JR.

S. M. WEST,

AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant,
219-tf Wilmington, N. C.

D. C. FREEMAN, GEO. HOUSTON.
FREEMAN & HOUSTON, Wilmington, N. C.,
D. C. FREEMAN & CO., New York,
MERCHANTS AND FACTORS.

JAMES C. SMITH MILES COSTIN.
JAS. C. SMITH & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, have removed their office to the second story of the building formerly occupied by the Telegraph Company, where they are prepared to attend to all business in the Commission line.
All business entrusted to them will be puctually attended to. [Jan. 20, 1854.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW's old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

B. F. GRADY,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Liberal cash advances made on consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton, and other produce.
☞ Office second door below Messrs. Grady & Monk's Store, North Water Street.
Nov. 1, 1853 50-3t—9-tf

C. MYERS,

MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, wholesale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C

J. M. ROBINSON,

IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. [30v7-1y]

JOSEPH L. KEEN,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia Press BRICK, FIRE BRICK.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice. [May 20—37-1y

GABRIEL HOLMES,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS, WILMINGTON, N. C.
All business entrusted to him will be thankfully received and prompty attended to.
☞ Office at the Cape Fear Bar, North Water Street.
Nov. 25th, 1853 12-tf

INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has received the apointment of Inspector of NAVAL STORES, and solicits business from those having it in his line. JAMES I. BRYAN.
May 7, 1853 208-1w—37-tf

W. H. McKOY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, SOUTH WATER STREET, 6 doors below Market.
☞ Particular attention paid to the sale of Naval Stores and other produce.
☞ Liberal advances made on consignment.
Wilmington, N.C., Nov. 2d, '53. 9-tf

J. M. ROBINSON.
Hardware Merchant, Wilmington, N. C.,

IS JUST receiving his fall supply of *warranted* Saws, Axes, Nails, Hollow-ware, Pocket, and Table, Cutlery, heavy plated Table Spoons and Forks, Fine Tea Trays and Waiters, Brass and Common Andirons, Shovels and Tongs; a FULL ASSORTMENT of the *best* of Builders' Hardware; Mechanic's Tools of every variety, and warranted of superior quality; Ploughs, Fan Mills, Corn Shellers, Hay Cutters, &c. [Dec. 2, 1853 13

NOTICE.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to his town and country friends for the liberal patronage he has received from them for the past year, and would respectfully inform them that he has just returned from the North with his FALL AND WINTER STOCK, which he is now receiving, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. He has on hand the following among other articles:

20 bbls. Whiskey;	20 bags Coffee;
10 " Rum;	10 bbls. Pork;
5 firkins Butter;	20 boxes Cheese;

20 bbls. Sugar, different grades;
50 " Flour, fine and super;
50 bags extra family Flour;
Wines, Brandy, Gin, Pepper, Ginger, Allspice, Indigo, Nutmegs, Mess Beef, Mackerel, Shoes, Spun Yarn, Fancy Prints, Flannels, Winter Goods for pants, Cutlery, Crockery, Sheeting, Shirting, Blankets, Buckets, Brooms, Soap, Candles, &c., and many other articles too tedious to mention. Don't forget to call at the old stand, Market-street, in front of the Carolina Hotel. THOS. C. CRAFT.
Wilmington, Sept. 10th, 1852.

CARRIAGES.

WE have opened a branch of our Carriage establishment at this place, and shall keep an assortment of the various kinds constantly on hand.
We are agents for Dunlap's celebrated carriages, and shall keep an assortment of them on hand, and any description that we do not have will order as wanted.
In our absence, Mr. J. J. Conoley or W. J. Cornwall will take pleasure in showing them.
All work sold by us, warranted to do good service.
DIBBLE & BROTHERS.
March 10th, 1853. 27-1y.

THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULE HAS BEEN ORDERED by the Post Master General, and goes into operation on this road to-day:
Leave Raleigh at 8 A. M., and reach Weldon at 1 P. M., in time for the Express train to Wilmington.
Leave Weldon at 1½ P. M., and reach Raleigh at 6½ P. M.
Office Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Co. }
September 6th, 1853. } 2-tf

TO TRAVELLERS AND OTHERS.

THE undersigned has now completed arrangements, whereby he is enabled to convey PASSENGERS from MARLSVILLE DEPOT, on the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, to LONG CREEK, in New Hanover county. *Fare* $1, each way.
He is also prepared (with good Stables and an abundance of Provender,) to keep HORSES for any length of time.—*Price* 60 cents per day. Those who may leave Horses with him, may rest assured they will be well cared for.
In a short time, he hopes to offer some better ENTERTAINMENT for his friends and others, who may favor him with their custom, than he has heretofore given them.
A liberal patronage is respectfully solicited, as the greatest efforts will be used to give satisfaction.
A. D. BORDEAUX.
MARLSVILLE DEPOT, }
12 *miles from Wilmington,* } 48-tf
August 5, 1853.

IRON BEDSTEADS.

COMSTOCK, BROMLEY & CO., MANUFACTURERS.—Sales Room No. 95 Leonard St., New York, one door West of Broadway. Common and Folding, plain, and ornamental BEDSTEADS of all kinds. Hotel, Hospital, Prisons, Family, Servant's and children's bedsteads always on hand. Also, a general assortment of Iron Furniture, Spring beds, Hair and other Mattrasses.
These bedsteads are superior to all others in point of cleanliness, neatness and economy. They are always free from Vermin, and are exceedingly durable, portable and convenient. Orders to any extent may be addressed to
COMSTOCK, BROMLEY & CO.,
No. 95 Leonard St., New York.
Agents wanted for the sale of the above. Description circulars sent wherever required
Nov. 11, 1853. 10-6m

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.

BOLD ROBIN HOOD & SON would respectfully inform the citizens of Sampson county and public generally, that they will carry on the above business in all its various branches. They are prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county; and hope by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. They warrant all their work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months, with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as they do not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.
☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice
☞ Mill Ink & Gudgeons, made and warranted for ten years, for $10. Also, Cast-steel Roundshaves made and warranted.
Clinton, May 14, 1852 36-tf

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD

THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with an unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.
SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.
The best of reference can be given if required.
Feb. 13, 1853—23-tf] JAMES McCLARANAN.

General Notices.

DENTISTRY.

DR. T. B. CARR has returned from the North with a largely increased stock of Teeth, Instruments, &c. Having consulted many eminent Dentists, he has perfect confidence in the superiority of Allen's Patent mode of inserting teeth with artificial gums. Full sets inserted immediately after the extraction of the teeth, and remodelled after the gums have healed without additional charge. They can be worn without pain, and removed from the mouth by the wearer, and are cleaner and stronger than teeth inserted in any other way, and are warranted to give perfect satisfaction. All other operations performed in the most approved manner. Reference to individuals in this place now wearing teeth with the patent improvement.
Oct. 7, 1853. 5-tf

CHEAP STORE.

PETER SMITH respectfully informs the public that he continues the *Retail business* at his *Store on Market Street*, where he has just received a FRESH SUPPLY of GOODS, which he will sell cheap, and would be thankful for a share of public patronage.
The following articles comprise a portion of his stock:

Sugar;	Willow-ware;	Pepper;
Coffee;	Coopers' ware;	Alspice;
Molasses;	Stone ware;	Nutmegs;
Salt;	Crockery do;	Cloves;
Flour;	Wire Sifters;	Mace;
Lard;	Dry Measures;	Ginger, and
Butter;	Scrub Brushes;	Essences;
Meal;	Whitewash do;	Olive Oil;
Potatoes;	Paint do;	Castor do;
Corn;	Shoe do;	Harlem do:
Peas:	Hair do:	British do:
Peanuts:	Shaving do:	Painkiller and
Pork:	Razors;	Toothache
Poultry:	Do. Straps:	Medicine:
Eggs, &c.:	Boxes &c.:	Segars and

all kinds of Snuff and Tobacco.
In addition to the above, he has a number of other articles, such as Calicoes, Shirtings, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c., &c., &c., suitable for the Farmer and others.
March 4th, 1853 26-tf

4200 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber being desirous of moving to the West, offers his LANDS for sale, lying in Bladen county, on South River. The Lands are adapted to making Turpentine and Timber. There is a good Saw Mill in good running order, with Hotchkiss Wheels lately put in, and a never-failing stream. A first rate two story dwelling, with all necessary out-houses.
There is a large quantity of good Swamp Land, some already under cultivation, and a large body to clear.
The place is healthy, water good, and good society in the neighborhood. Any person wishing to buy lands would do well to give the lands and premises a look before buying elsewhere. The payments will be made easy and accommodating.
P. L. CROMARTIE.
Cypress Creek, Bladen, Nov. 8, 1853. [11-tf

NEW HOTEL IN ELIZABETHTOWN!

THE undersigned take this method of informing the patrons and friends of "The Old Brick House," that they have taken it for the accommodation of persons who may visit Elizabethtown, or pass that way; and that it is now undergoing extensive repairs and thorough refitting. Our TABLE will be furnished with the best of the market. Our OSTLERS are careful and attentive. Our prices the same as formerly paid at this House.
HORSES AND VEHICLES are kept by, and may be hired of us, to convey persons to any section of the surrounding country. RICHARDSON & CROFTON.
Elizabethtown, Bladen co., N. C., Nov. 10, '53. 11-3m

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a TRACT OF LAND containing Two Thousand Acres, more or less, lying in New Hanover county, about ten miles from Wilmington, between the North-east and Cape Fear Rivers, and adjoining the lands of D. A. Moore and Thomas J. Sikes. Of the above, 75 acres are Rice land—ditched and cleared; there are on the lands 45,000 turpentine boxes, two years old, and a very large amount of valuable timber.—The improvements consist of two negro houses for hands.
Persons desirous of purchasing will learn further particulars by applying to the subscriber, six miles above Long Creek. E. D. WALKER, Jr.
November 4th, 1853 9-tf

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber in August last, his negro man FLEMMING. Said negro is about 27 years old, is tall and likely; and is probably lurking somewhere between the Cove on the Cape Fear and Mr. H. Beatty's, on Black River, where he is well known. He formerly belonged to Mr. Augustus Miller, and afterwards to Dr. Buie, Bladen county, from whom the subscriber purchased him.
The above reward of fifty dollars will be paid for his delivery to me, or for his confinement in any jail in the State, so that I can get him again. JOSEPH GREEN.
Robeson's P. O., Brunswick co., Nov. 4th. 9-tf

$150 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, his Negro men, JOHN and TOBEY. JOHN is about 26 years old, 6 feet 1 inch high, weighs about 185 or 190 lbs. TOBEY aged about 22 years, 5 feet 9 inches high, stout, and weighs about 175 lbs. They were bought from Mr. James Surles, of Cumberland county, and will probably be lurking in that neighborhood. TOBEY has a wife at Mr. Richard Bird's, in Johnston county. Twenty-Five Dollars for either, or Fifty Dollars for both, will be paid for their apprehension and delivery to the subscriber, or for their confinement in any Jail in the State, so that he can get them. An additional sum of One Hundred Dollars will be paid for the conviction of any person of harboring the above Negroes.
JOHN COLEY.
Fair Bluff, Columbus county, N. C., Oct. 6. [28-1t—5-tf
☞ Fayetteville Carolinian copy tf.

PORTRAIT PAINTING.

MR. MASSALON, Portrait Painter, most respectfully announces to the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country, that he has taken rooms over the store of Mr. Agostini, on Market street, where Ladies and Gentlemen are invited to call and examine his Paintings.
Persons wishing Daguerreotypes copied, can have it done by him as true as if taken from life.
December 10, 1853. 81-5t—16-6m

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—10,000 Oppossum Skins, also Otter, Minx, Fox, Raccoon and Muskrat Skins. Bring them to the Hat Store, No. 1 Granite Row, Front street, and receive the Highest *cash* prices paid for shipping Furs. C. MYERS.

HATS AND CAPS.—Men's, Boy's and Childrens' Hats and Caps, assorted qualities and prices, for sale at the Hat and Cap Store C. MYERS.

THIS DAY PER EXPRESS.—24 pair Gents double sole Congress Gaters; 24 do. do. do. do. do. Monterays—a new article; 24 do. do. do., Button Gaiters; 50 do do. Fatent Leather Congress Gaiters; 50 do. do. Calf Stitched Boots, at JONES & GARDNER'S.
Jan. 13, 1854. 109-3t

NOTICE.

THE Creditors of Alexander Carter of Bladen County, if desirous of availing themselves of a trust executed to the undersigned by said Carter for their benefit, will file copies of their claims with the subscriber immediately.
Jan'y 17, 1854—20-tf] H. H. ROBINSON.

NOTICE.

WILL be sold, at Kenansville, Duplin county, on the 10th of February next, TEN LIKELY NEGROES, consisting of Women, Boys and Children, belonging to the estate of James Brown, dec'd. The negroes are to be sold under a decree of Duplin County Court, upon a credit of six months.
DAVID J. SOUTHERLAND, Commissioner.
January 20th, 1854 20-ts

FOR SALE.

600 ACRES of Land, in Brunswick county, on the West side of Lockwoodsfolly River, near the month—about 100 acres of which are under fence, and 75 acres cleared, which is good farming Land—well adapted to the growth of Ground Peas. There is about one task of Turpentine Boxes; also, one hundred acres of Marsh, adjoining. There is a dwelling, with kitchen and all necessary out-houses, on the premises It is a healthy location, excellent water, and very convenient to Fish and Oysters
For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, at Smithville. F GALLOWAY.
January 9th, 1854 19-tf

NEW GOODS. Just received from New York and Baltimore, and now in store, a large assortment of Groceries, Liquors, Provisions and Fruit, consisting in part—
20 bags Rio Coffee; 10 do. Java; 4 hhds. prime P. R. and N. O. Sugar; 20 bbls. Clarified Sugars, A. B. C.; 10 do. Crushed, Powdered, and Granulated; 10 half bbls. choice St. Croix; 4 half boxes Loaf; 25 bbls. Rectified Whiskey; 10 do. very fine Old Monongahela; 10 do. choice Old Rye; 20 do. N. E. Rum; 10 half bbls. choice Rye Whiskey; 10 bbls. City Mess Pork; 50 boxes Raisins—(new crop); 20 bbls. Apples; 1000 lbs. Nuts, (assorted,) viz: Almonds, Pecans, Brazil Filberts; 30,000 Cigars, choice brands; 20 boxes Tobacco; 20 do. Rose Mill Snuff; 5 half bbls. Lorillard do.; 20 boxes Colgate's and Boston No. 1 Soaps; 20 do. Adamantine Candles; 10 do. Col. Tallow do.; 5 do. Sperm and Wax do.; 25 boxes Stuart & Bussing's Candy—assorted; Matches; Woodware; Dimajons, &c. &c
Those wishing to purchase, will please give me a call, as I will sell the above goods low for cash.
Dec. 29. WILLIAM H. McKOY.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the President and Directors of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company for renewal of Certificate No. 360, for five shares of the Capital Stock of said Company, which Certificate is lost or mislaid. BENNETT FLANNER,
Administrator of Jonah C. McFarlane.
Jan. 13th, 1854 19-6w

General Notices.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE undersigned have formed a copartnership for the purpose of merchandizing and distilling of turpentine, in Sampson county, under the name and style of Surles & Adams. They solicit a share of the public patronage.
WM. B. SURLES,
RIGHT A. ADAMS.
Mingo, Jan'y 25, 1854. 22-4t

$40 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, about the 5th ult., two negro men—ALFRED & AUSTIN.—ALFRED is about 35 years old, dark completed, stout built, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, was hired from Mr. Wm. Barnes, of Edgecombe Co. AUSTIN is about 27 or 28 years old, dark complected, stout—5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, was hired from Wm. T. Dortch, Esq., of Goldsboro'. A reward of $20 for either, or forty dollars for both, will be given for their delivery to us at Georgetown, S. C., or for their confinement in any jail so that we can get them. DORTCH & BARNES.
Georgetown, S. C., Feb. 3d, 1854. 22-tf

$15 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, about the first of January, my negro woman MARY. Said negro is about 25 years of age, dark complected, about 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, and will weigh about 170 lbs. She is well known on Topsail Sound, and is supposed to be lurking about Mrs. H. Nixon's plantation, where she has a husband. I will give the above reward for her delivery at my plantation, on Harrison's Creek, New Hanover county; and an additional sum of $25 will be given for evidence that will convict any white person of harboring said negro.
Feb 3—[22-3t*] G. W. T. AVRETTE.

$75 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 20th June, 1852, his negro woman, JENNY. JENNY is a very likely girl; rather light completed; about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; and when spoken to she rather smiles. It is probable that she may be lurking in Duplin, Sampson or Wayne counties, near the line of the three counties. She was raised on Saracta, and may be gone there.
I will give a reward of Seventy-Five Dollars for the return of Jenny, or for her confinement in any of the Jails of the above named counties.
All letters upon the subject to be addressed to
WM. P. HOBBS,
Feb 3, '54—[22-tf] Monk's P. O., Sampson co., N. C.

FOR SALE,

THE fast sailing Pilot Boat, "JOHN A. TAYLOR." Her dimensions are:—Length, 63 feet; 19 feet beam; depth of hold, 7 feet; 70 27-95 tons;—built here, by B. W. Beery, Esq., in 1851. The above named Boat is coppered and copper-fastened.
TERMS:—Six and twelve months credit, for approved notes with good security.
For further particulars, apply to the subscriber.
Jan. 20th.—115-5t—21-tf] B. BAXTER.

REMOVAL.

McCALEB & GILBERT have removed from the corner of Second and Market, to C. B. Miller's old stand, on Market street, near the Dock, where they will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of GOODS, adapted to the town and Country trade, and respectfully invite their friends to give them a call before purchasing elsewhere.
Wilmington, Jan 27, 1854 21-tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

NEW HANOVER COUNTY COURT--December Term, 1853.
Jacob Wessel, Adm'r., vs. The heirs at law of John H. Tiedeman. } Petition for sale of Real Estate.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the heirs at law of John H. Tiedeman, are non-residents. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made to the heirs of the said John H. Tiedeman, to appear at the next term of this Court, and show cause, if any they can, why the prayer of the petition should not be granted.
Teste, SAM'L R. BUNTING, Clerk.
January 20th, 1854 20-6t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

NEW HANOVER COUNTY COURT.—December Term, 1853.
S. & D. TELLER, vs. SIMON STROUSE, } Original attachment.

ON MOTION in open Court, it is *Ordered*, That a conditional judgment for the sum of eight hundred and eighty-four 89-100 dollars, with interest, be rendered in favor of the Plaintiff, and that the property levied upon by the Sheriff in this case be condemned, to satisfy the said Plaintiff's Judgment. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the "Wilmington Journal," for six weeks, notifying the said Defendant to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to plead, answer or demur, or Judgment final will be taken against him.
Teste: SAM'L. R. BUNTING.
January 20th, 1854 20-6w

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale Three Stores on Market street; one occupied by G. R. French, one by J. R. Reston & Co., and the other by T. H. Howey; also the property occupied by C. DuPre & Co., and others, at the corner of Front and Princess streets, and extending on Princess street towards the river. A lot on Front street, running to the river, including a wharf known as the Beatty Wharf; a Lot on the corner of Front and Ann streets, his late residence, now occupied by Mr. Ferguson; a Lot on the corner of Third and Ann streets; The Palo Alto House and Lot; a Lot on Fourth street extending to Boundary, and half a Lot on Boundary, adjoining the same; two small lots with dwellings near the old Poor House, on Boundary street; also a summer residence on Masonboro' Sound, and about 1000 acres of land near Elizabeth River and Brunswick county.
The above property, or such portion thereof as shall not be otherwise disposed of previous to that time, will be sold at public auction in Wilmington, on the second Monday in March next. DAN'L B. BAKER.
January 13, 1854 19-ts

SASH, BLIND AND DOOR FACTORY,

THE subscriber is prepared to fill all orders for Sashes, Blinds and Doors, at the shortest notice. The work will be well executed, with the best of materials. He will also keep constantly on hand a good supply of all the sizes most commonly used—will be thankful to those disposed to encourage home manufactures. Call and examine my work before sending your orders North. S. P. IVEY.
Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 13, 1854 19-7t

NEW FIRM.

HALLETT, GARRASON & CO., Hallettsville, Long Creek, N. C., respectfully intimate to the citizens of New Hanover and adjacent counties, that they have succeeded the late firm of B. & R. C. Hallett, in their business at the above place, and would inform their friends that they have on hand, and are constantly receiving, every kind of GOODS suitable to the wants of Planters, Farmers and others; which they offer for sale at low remunerating prices.—Their present stock consists, in part, of Groceries of all kinds; Flour, Corn, Bacon, Pork and Cheese; Alum and Sack Salt; Hardware—comprising Turpentine and Coopers' Tools; Iron and Nails of all sizes; Boots and Shoes of every description; Dry Goods in variety; Ready-made Clothing; Hats and Caps; Saddlery and Harness; Paints, Oils, Drugs, Medicines, &c., &c., &c.
With a large and extensive assortment of minor articles, too numerous to notice in the limits of this advertisement, but necessary on the Plantation, Farm, and in the Household.—
It is the aim of the advertisers to keep on hand every article suitable to the wants of country residents, which they will offer for sale at as LOW PRICES as equity in business will allow; and they trust, with unremitting attention to business, to give general satisfaction.
New Hanover co., N. C., Jan. 13th, 1854 19-1m

ALL persons are hereby forbid hunting, fishing, feeding or penning stock on my land, on Island Creek.
Dec 30—17-tf] M. C. NIXON.

IRON RAILING

AND ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of the United States that they are prepared to fill orders for all kinds of Iron Work, such as Railings for public or private Parks, Gardens, Steps, Balconies, Verandahs, Cemeteries, &c. Also, Settees, Chairs, Tab'es, Grey Hounds, Cast Iron Lambs, New Foundland Dogs, Iron Stairs, Doors, Shutters, Guards, Gates, and all kinds of Ornamental and Architectural Iron Works.
They pay particular attention to enclosing Cemetery Lots, having the largest and handsomest assortment in the country. Persons desiring to make selections of patterns, and know the cost of work, by addressing the subscribers will receive by return of mail printed designs of work and list of prices. All orders entrusted to us will receive prompt attention. HOOD & CO.,
No. 121 North Tenth street, Philadelphia.
Jan. 6, 1854. 18-3m

NOTICE.

I OFFER for sale my PLANTATION in Bladen county, lying on the east side of Cape Fear River, near White Hall, 35 miles from Wilmington. From this point, the River is at all times navigable.
The Farm contains from 600 to 700 acres of good superior Low Grounds for farming. A portion of this 600 or 700 acres is entirely free from overflow of freshets. There is a Mill seat on this place, and a comfortable Dwelling, together with all necessary buildings for farming purposes.
Besides the farming land, there are about 1400 acres of high land, 250 or 260 acres of which is under cultivation, and the balance woodland, of which 1200 acres are pine land, with 3 tasks of boxes now cut on it.
Besides the farm, I also offer for sale a considerable body of land in Colly Swamp, which contains a large quantity of Cypress timber on it. WM. L. MOORE.
Jan. 6, 1854. 18-tf
☞ Weekly Herald copy tf

OILS! OILS!!—Just Received a fresh supply of Linseed, Train, Lard, Fish, Elephant, Whale and Sperm Oils. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT,
June 3 Druggist and Chemist.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

MACHINERY OIL.—Just received a small quantity of Machinery Oil as a sample. *Warranted not to gum or heat* It is equal to the best Sperm oil, and at much less price, and entirely free from Rosin, oil. &c. For sale, wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
June 3 Druggist and Chemist.

400 OUNCES Sulph Quinine, (Powers & Weightman;) 100 ounces Sulph Quinine, (French;) 3 gross Seidlitz Powders, 59 lbs. Gum Opium; 100 lbs. Gum Camphor; 4 gross Preston's Yeast Powders; 26 lbs. Calomel, 50 lbs. Rhubarb; 10 do. Ipecac; 1 cask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask S. C. Soda, &c., &c. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT,
June 3 Druggist and Chemist.

JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA:—
1 case Sulph. Quinine; 50 ozs. Calomel;
10 ozs. Sulph. and Acetate Morphene;
25 ozs. Cinchonia; 5 ozs. Salarine;
25 ozs. Blue Mass; 10 ozs. Chloroform;
19 bbls. Epsom Salts, and a choice collection of Chemicals from the Labratories of Poms & Weightman and Chas. Ellis. For sale cheap at C. & D. DuPRE'S,
June 10] Drug and Chemical Store, Market-st.

SILVER'S PAINT.—50 bbls. Silver's Metallic Fire proof Paint, assorted colours. For sale, wholesale and, retail, by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

PAINTS! PAINTS!!—
10,000 lbs. White Lead, Pure;
6,000 " " Extra;
5,000 " " No. 1;
500 " Chrome Green, in Oil;
100 " " Yellow, "
500 " Yellow Ochre, "
500 " Spanish Brown, "
500 " Venetian Red, "
10 bbls. Red Ochre; 50 bbls. Silver's Metalic Paint; 10 bbls. Blake's Fire proof Paint, &c., &c., &c. For sale, Wholesale and Retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
June 3 Druggist and Chemist.

FACTS CANNOT BE DOUBTED.

Let the Afflicted Read And Ponder!

☞ *More than 500 persons in the City of Richmond, Va., alone testify to the remarkable cures performed by*

CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE.

THE great Spring Medicine and Purifier of the Blood is now used by hundreds of grateful patients, who testify daily to the remarkable cures performed by the greatest of all medicines, Carter's Spanish Mixture. Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Eruptions on the Skin, Liver Disease, Fevers, Ulcers, Old Sores, Affections of the Kidneys, Diseases of the Throat, Female Complaints, Pains and Aching of the Bones and Joints, are speedily put to flight by using this great and inestimable remedy.
For all diseases of the Blood, nothing has yet been found to compare with it. It cleanses the system of all impurities, acts gently and efficiently on the Liver and Kidneys, strengthens the Digestion, gives tone to the Stomach, makes the Skin clear and healthy, and restores the Constitution enfeebled by disease or broken down by the excesses of youth to its pristine vigor and strength.
For the Ladies, it is incomparably better than all the cosmetics ever used. A few doses of Carter's Spanish Mixture will remove all sallowness of complexion, bring the roses mantling to the cheek, give elasticity to the step, and improve the general health in a remarkable degree, beyond all the medicines ever heard of.
A large number of certificates of remarkable cures performed on persons residing in the city of Richmond, Va., by the use of Carter's Spanish Mixture, is the best evidence that there is no humbug about it. The press, hotel keepers, magistrates, physicians, and public men, well known to the community, all add their testimony to the effects of this GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.
Call and see a few hundreds of the certificates around the bottle.
None genuine unless signed BENNETT & BEERS, Druggists.
Principal Depots at M. WARD, CLOSE & Co., No. 83 Maiden Lane, New York.
T. W. DYOTT & SONS, and JENKINS & HARTSHORNE, Philadelphia.
BENNETT & BEERS, No. 125 Main St., Richmond, Va.
And for sale by WM. H. LIPPITT, Wilmington N. C. and Druggists generally. [May 13, 1853—36-1y

DR. STRONG'S
COMPOUND SANATIVE PILLS.

THESE Pills are entirely Vegetable, and are a most superior Medicine in the cure of all Bilious Complaints, Chills and Fever, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Sick Headache, Scrofula, Salt Rheum. Fevers of all kinds, Loss of Appetite, Obstructed and painful Menstruation and all lingering diseases.
As a Female Medicine they act like a charm, and when taken according to the directions, they never fail to cure the worst cases of Piles, after all other remedies fail.
They purify the blood, equalize the circulation, restore the Liver, Kidneys, and other Secretory Organs to a healthy tone and action; and as an Anti-Billous Family Medicine they have no equal. Price 25 cents per box.

Also,
DR. STRONG'S
PECTORAL STOMACH PILLS.

A remedy for Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Consumption, Nervous Diseases, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Erysipelas, Diseases of the Heart, Inflamation and Pain in the Chest, Back and Side, and all diseases arising from a deranged state of the Stomach, and to relieve the distress and bad feeling from eating too hearty food, in weak and dyspeptic habits,
WARRANTED TO BE PURELY VEGETABLE
These Pills act as an Expectorant, Tonic, and Aperient.—One 25 cent box possesses three times more power to cure diseases than a one dollar bottle of any of the Syrups, Balsams, or Sarasparillas that was ever made, and a simple trial of only one box will prove this important truth.
They promote Expectoration, Loosen the Phlegm, and Clear the Lungs and other Secretory Organs of all morbid matter, and there is not another remedy in the whole Materia Medica capable of imparting such healing properties to the Lungs and Vital Organs as these Pills. They Cure Costiveness, produce a good, regular Appetite, and Strengthen the System.
Price 25 cents per box, containing 25 doses of Medicine.
Call on the Agents who sell the Pills, and get the Planter's Almanac gratis, giving full particulars and certificates of cures.
Both kinds of the above named Pills are for sale in Wilmington, N. C. by W H. Lippitt and C. & D. DuPre, Druggists, who also keep a supply of DR. SPENCER'S VEGETABLE PILLS, and DR. HULL'S CELEBRATED PILLS, which stop the Chills and Fever the first day, and do not sicken the stomach or operate on the bowels.
May 27, '53 38-1y

HUTCHESON'S CELEBRATED OINTMENT,

For Piles, Ulcers, Fresh Cuts, White Swellings, Sore Breasts of Females, Sore Throat, and all kinds of Cutaneous Diseases.

IN PILES—that common and annoying disease—it never fails to effect a cure, no matter in what form or of how long standing, if faithfully administered. The proprietors have in their possession a large number of Certificates, from some of the most respectable citizens in the State of Virginia, who have been relieved by its use, a number of which accompany each Box. We give the following:
BOTETOURT COUNTY, Va, Nov. 8th, 1851.
MR. HUTCHESON—
Dear Sir:—I take pleasure in saying that the box of your Pile Ointment I obtained from you, has entirely cured me; it gave me relief in fifteen minutes after making the first application.
I had been affleted with Piles for eight or ten years, and had tried a number of remedies, without any benefit. I think your remedy superior to any I have ever tried.
Yours, respectfully,
CHRISTIAN BAKER
BOTETOURT COUNTY, Oct. 9th, 1853.
MR HUTCHESON—
Dear Sir:—I feel it to be my duty to say a word upon the merits of your Celebrated Ointment. I am constrained, from experience, to pronounce it the best Healing and Pain Killing Agent I have even seen employed. A few months since, my little son got one of his legs broken, after which he was carried a considerable distance, which caused extreme soreness of the broken limb; I applied your Ointment, and in less than three hours all soreness had disappeared. A short time since, a member of my family was taken with malignant sore throat, and I unhesitatingly say that, within one hour after the first application, he was almost entirely relieved. I write for the benefit of the suffering.
Yours, &c.
J. G. SPERRY
Prepared by W. HUTCHESON & CO., Amsterdam, Botetourt county, Va. Price—50 cents and $1 each per bottle.
☞ For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by Wm. H. Lippitt, Druggist.
December 2d, 1853 13-6m

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber's celebrated ROUND SHAVES, may be found at Southerlin & Black's, and J. M. Robinson's.—A fair trial is all that is required to give satisfaction.
Jan. 6, 1854.—18-3m L. WOOD

JUST RECEIVED FROM BALTIMORE & PHILADELPHIA. 25 bbls. Silver's Fire Proof Paint, all colors; 20 casks Spanish Brown; 10 do. Venetian Red; 5 do. Yellow Ochre. For sales by C. & D. DuPRE,
June 10. Druggists & Chemists, Wilmington, N. C.

LIME, Lime, Lime. 1,000 barrels Lincolnville White Lump. Also, Calcined Plaster, Plastering Hair, Fire Brick, and Hydraulic Cement; 1,000 bbls. Lime, &c. For sale by J. C. & R. B. WOOD,
Jan. 2, '52—17v8] Contractors and Builders

C. MYERS, HAT AND CAP EMPORIUM.—All accounts contracted at this Establishment previous to January 1st, 1854, are now ready for settlement. Call and get (and pay) your bills [Jan. 13.

FAYETTEVILLE FLOUR. 50 bbls. fresh and prime, at
Feb 3 GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

A Winter Sermon.

Thou dwellest in a warm and cheerful home,
Thy roof in vain the winter tempest lashes;
While houseless wretches round thy mansion roam,
On whose unsheltered head the torrent plashes.
Thy board is loaded with the richest meats,
O'er which thine eyes in sated languor wander;
Many might live on what thy mastiff eats,
Or feast on fragments which thy servants squander.
Thy limbs are muffled from the piercing blast,
When from thy fireside corner thou dost sally;
Many have scarce a rag about them cast,
With which the frosty breezes toy and dally.
Thou hast soft smiles to greet thy kiss of love,
When thy light stop resounds within the portal;
Some have no friends save Him who dwells above,
No sweet communion with a fellow mortal.
Thou sleepest soundly on thy costly bed,
Lulled by the power of luxuries unnumbered;
Some pillow on a stone an aching head,
Never again to wake when they have slumbered.
Then think of those who, formed of kindred clay,
Depend upon the doles thy bounty scatters;
And God will hear them for thy welfare pray—
They are his children though in rags and tatters.
Household Words.

The Love Case, or Marriage au Courant.

The English "Society for the diffusion of useful knowledge"—a commodity, by the way, so much *diffused* in this country that some people get very little of it—published a very entertaining and instructive volume on "the pursuit of knowledge under difficulties." Why does not some one publish a volume on "the pursuit of wives under difficulties," detailing the various expedients to which fond lovers have been forced by stern parents, obstinate guardians and relentless duennas, from the days of Troilus and Cressila down; and showing how, in the game of matrimony and courtship, many an ardent candidate when expecting to be mated found himself badly checkmated? "At lovers' oaths Jove laughs," and at lovers' shifts and emergencies, however serious to themselves, the most saturine would often laugh. Leaving the suggestion, however, for this work free and open to our book making tribe, we pass on to relate the incident which has led us into this train.

Once on a time a devoted pair, in a neighboring state, were longing to emigrate into the state of matrimony. The friends of the party of the gentler sex were sternly opposed, and placed their ban upon the banns, so that Hymen's banner could not wave over their heads, and conjured her to banish all thoughts of such a step. When was a lady found, however, who could forget, where she was bidden to do so?—Opposition only inflamed their love, and confirmed their determination both to become "one flesh."

Although resolved to leave and marry without leave, they encountered another difficulty—the laws of the State imperatively demanded a license, and under the circumstances a license could not be obtained. Nothing daunted, however, they resolved to flee to a clime more hospitable to Hymen, and to join their hands beneath the shade of the Palmetto, where the gates of matrimoney, like the courts of chancery are always open for those who would go in, but closed on those who would retreat. They repaired accordingly to the rail road, mounted the cars, in dread suspense all the while lest pursuit should overtake them. On reaching the point whence they could most conveniently embark, they rushed aboard the vessel, which soon cast off, and got under way.—The state of the water, however, here interposed a bar to their progress, and the fortune of their loves seemed likely to be stranded on shallows, flats and sands. So far from reaching the wished for harbor of Charleston, and connubial love, they could not get out of the harbor of W——, and waiting anxiety.

The expectant bridegroom in these circumstances, went back to land anticipating several hours' delay, and both being eager to learn whether any avenging pursuers were on their tracks. Pending his absence, the boat unexpectedly got over and put to sea, cruelly separating those who were about to vow that naught but death should them part. Steam, however, did part them, and the bride sick at heart—these ships and boats will often affect us *circa praecordia*—could only sigh and gaze and weep and fear as the lessening shores receded. The impatient lover left behind no doubt felt equally blue when returning to the wharf, he saw where the boat had been, and cursed the infatuation or thoughtlessness that had prompted him to leave his intended to the treachery of steam and the caprice of captains. All would not avail, however—the fair lady was borne onward, and arrived in due time at her destined port lonely and alone.

But one word availed her—she knew the name of the hotel at which her spouse intended stopping, and thither she was borne in gloomy desolation of heart. The *telegraph*, however—blessings on the name of Morse—soon informed her that her counterpart would come in due course of mail (to be returned marked "double,") and she consoled herself as best she could.

None however but those who have been married, or wish to be, can conceive her feelings, and there are many no doubt of the former, who would not endure the same to be re-married, and many who would not rashly execrate the steamboat that would part them from their lieges.

But we proceeded—long before the next mail steamer was to leave the port where the lover had been ruthlessly left behind, one passenger was on board, had his hat chalked, baggage checked, berth secured, &c.—and resolutely refused all invitations of friends to "step ashore and take something damp," and all that sort of thing, although the Captain positively assured him the boat would not leave before a time specified. Who this prematurely punctual passenger was your readers may guess—the boat got under way, and the lover was flying to meet his impatient and lovely betrothed as fast as the wings of love and the paddle wheels of the steamer could carry him. He arrived safely—the lovers of romance and tragic incident and moving accident, may regret it, but true lovers will rejoice to learn that the mail on that day was not, more than usual, behind time. He repaired to the Hotel—sought and found her who had endured such a fearful ordeal for him—sent for a milliner and for a minister, and was soon made happy.

May they both long continue so, but that mail line should certainly answer in damages for shortening their married life, by the space of twenty-four hours: they went back, we learn, in the same boat—P. S.—N. B.—*Mem for Young Men*—When you run away to get married, never leave your sweetheart until you can call her wife—it's awkward to get married alone. *For Young Ladies*—When you consent to elope, watch your beaux and not your band box. *For all Parties*—Put no trust in steamboat's time, for the ringing of a bell may often wring the heart of a belle, and the faggot of the fireman at the furnace may often threaten the torch of Hymen.

MURDER.—We learn from the Milton Chronicle that two wagon drivers connected with an "Indian entertainment" were recently murdered near the Five Forks, in Person county, N. C, by a man named Horner. The drivers had purchased a keg of whiskey, and charged the man who sold it to them with giving them a counterfeit note in charge. A fight ensued, when Horner, who sat by, shot one of the drivers dead and broke the skull of the other with the breech of his gun He then left for parts unknown.

COMMITTED.—On Thursday last, Young Proctor and his son Aaron, were committed to the jail of this county, charged with shooting Wm. Pridgen, near Rocky Mount, on the 24th Dec. last. Pridgen still continues in a very precarious condition, having been severely wounded.—*Tarboro' Southerner, 28th inst.*

NOVEL WAY TO KILL A PANTHER.—A farmer in California recently killed a large panther in the following manner: the animal attacked his pig pen, killing a fine hog and eating about half of it. He then anointed the other half with strychnine, and left it on the same spot The ensuing night brought the depredator again to its feast—and the next morning a huge she-panther and three cubs were found extended lifeless on the ground The animal was of an extraordinary size, measuring six feet from the nose to the root of the tail, and nine from tip to tip

From the Cincinnati Commercial.
What are Printers made of?

More than once we have had occasion to regard printers as strange and more than ordinary men.—An experience of some fifteen years with the craft, has offered innumerable opportunities to find them out, and study in a measure their "natural history." Printers are to a greater extent than any other class of *professional* men, migratory. The printing office, of itself, being a literary Institute, few can abide or labor long in it without getting somewhat enlightened upon the historical, scientific and general intelligence of the day, and about as soon as the apprentice gets into his freedom suit, or his head crammed with knowledge of the craft, his ambition tends to go out into the wide, wide world, and see the works of art and nature he has read, and enabled others to read about. Few seem bent on setting down to make a fortune, and the expense of a professional fit-out being a mere song, or rather a piece of brass rule, which serves as a sort of cabalistic *sign* to the brotherhood scattered over creation, a clean dickey, light heart, and equally hefted pocket book, the printer goes on his way of exploration and adventure. Posted up in "price currents," he can talk business with the merchant or planter; versed in general statistics of the nation, he can hold his own with your country politician, and for whom, if he takes a notion, he can set down in a flourishing settlement, start a paper, replenish his purse and wardrobe, write and set up patriotic *leaders* and irresistible puffs, which sends his patron to Congress or the Legislature. He has long been accustomed to "tattle," "squibs," "poetic gems," "the ladies department," &c., and proves quite at home in conversational circles, where he can illuminate old ladies, the girls and children, equal to a pedagogue, Hood's works, Baron Munchausen or Robinson Crusoe.

He can talk horse or horned cattle, all over the fields of agriculture. He has had many cases in his time to attend to, such as law reports, and wonderful cures, and hence, is something versed in law and physic. Having set up and proved astronomical tables, he knows something, also, about the starry heavens, waters and winds. And, indeed, not to be too prolix, the printer, if a thorough one, is a man of science as well as art, and backed by his collegiate education, his views expanded by travel, and himself made practical by the vicissitudes of a miscellaneous and peregrinating life, he is often a living wonder, and most always a whole history of human nature—under a hat.

In this office are some twenty printers engaged; only look at them! In ages ranging from twenty to forty; in size and complexion, from the ordinary stout, (we never knew a fat printer,) to some that might crawl through a greased flute; some as white as Circassians, and others brown or rosy—your "Georgia Cracker," or Pennsylvania Publican.—Some bearded like the Pard, others smooth-faced as the Greek Slave. One has traveled all over the North American continent, hunted bears in Arkansas, and the wild horse in the pampas of South America; another has been out on the broad ocean, and seen "life before the mast; another graduated at West Point, served in the army, and accompanied Col. Doniphan in his Zenophenic grand campaign all over New Mexico. What a book he can write! Another has kept tavern, sold goods at auction, traveled over the United States several times, been well off and been broken—often. Two have been "on the stage," a profession printers are much addicted to; for about half the actors on the American boards were printers. One, we believe, has preached sermons, and another has lectured to crowded houses. Another has served in Mexico with Gen. Scott. A sixth has been stump orator, member of the Legislature "out West," and fought a duel, we believe. Three have practiced medicine, kept store, dealt in horses, cotton and negroes. Two have held municipal offices. Four or five have been officers and privates in various military companies. One served with Gen. Houston in the Texan revolution, and one in the Canadian rebellion. Six or eight have edited and published newspapers in various parts of the United States. One has been first officer of a packet on the "ragin' canawl." One was wounded—leg off—at the storming of Monterey. Another has clerked on a Mississippi steamer, was blown up and slightly killed. Some are or have been married; some are old bachelors. All have seen more or less of life, and its changeable scenes. They are all live men, good practical printers, speak various languages, and form a newspaper corps hard to surpass or equal.

A Perfect Spartan.

The Spartan women of Texas are not a few. The personal history and adventures of the few we know, were we permitted to relate them as given us by their own lips, would fill an octavo of a thousand pages with wild tales of truth, far more strange than fiction. The following clipped from one of our exchanges is a specimen:

A very interesting and romantic incident was related by Rev. Mr. Fontaine in one of his recent lectures at the Richmond Athenæum. Speaking of the early history of Texas, he gave an account of Gen. Long's effort to revolutionize that country in 1819. Gen. Long served under General Jackson in the Seminole war, and at the battle of New Orleans. He married, when 22 years of age, a celebrated beauty and heiress, of Nashville, only 16 years old. When he formed the design to invade Texas, Mrs. Long entered fully into his plans, and placed at his disposal her immense wealth. With this he armed and equipped 300 men, entered the country, and was everywhere successful.

Near the Gulf coast he formed a fortification where he established his head quarters. He was elected President of the Republic—a full Cabinet was appointed, and a regular government organized. At that time Iturbide was overrunning Mexico with the design of making himself supreme ruler of that State. Being jealous of the success and power of Gen. Long, he proposed to him, through an agent, that they should unite their forces, which would enble them to strengthen and confirm their authority—the one over Mexico, the other over Texas. Gen. Long unwisely heeded the traitorous proposition Before leaving the fort he assigned to his wife seventy-five men, with directions to hold the place until his return. He soon after, with the remainder of his small army, reached the head-quarters of Gen. Iturbide, who, as soon as he got possession of his rival, caused him to be assassinated. Time passed on—Mrs. Long heard nothing of the sad fate of her husband. The seventy-five men under her charge became dissatisfied—provisions were well nigh exhausted, and they became clamorous to return to the "States." She told them that Gen. Long had directed her to remain until his return, and that she should do so—"dead or alive."

Every man deserted her to retrace their steps to their houses, leaving her with an infant and nurse, a young negro girl of twelve or fourteen years of age, the sole occupants of the fortification. She kept the flag of stars and stripes floating from the walls, fired the morning and evening gun and beat the daily reveille The Mexicans and Indians thought the place was still garrisoned, and kebt at a respectful distance. Time sped. A year elapsed, and still no tidings of her gallant husband reached her lonely abode. During all this space she subsisted by gathering oysters from the beach and shooting birds which flew abought the fort. In 1821, Gen. Austin invaded Texas, and seeing a flag floating from a fortification near the Gulf, supposed the noted Lafitte had established himself there.

He sent in a flag of truce, and what was his surprise to find this place, in the midst of inimical Mexicans and savage Indians, *manned* by a solitary woman!

A GEM.—Who wrote the following beautiful epitaph on an infant? It speaks to the heart:

Beneath this stone in sweet repose,
Is laid a mother's dearest pride:
A flower that scarce had waked to life,
And light and beauty, ere it died.

God in his wisdom has recalled
The precious boon his love had given;
And though the casket moulders here,
The gem is sparkling now in Heaven.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, FEB. 10, 1854.

Daily paper one year............... $6,00 } Invariably
Weekly................................ 2,50 } in advance.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

We are requested to give notice, that a general Meeting of the Democrats of New Hanover County, will be held at the Court House in Wilmington, on TUESDAY, MARCH 14th, 1854—being Tuesday of County Court week—for the purpose of sending Delegates to the State Convention, for the nomination of a Democratic Candidate for Governor. It will also devolve upon the meeting to consider the organization of the party in this County, with reference to the August elections for Governor and Members of the Legislature.

A full attendance is earnestly requested, as it is important that the whole matter should fully and fairly be considered and decided upon.

January 6, 1854. 18-tm

Party Organization.—The Coming Canvass in this State.

The time is now rapidly approaching, if, indeed. it be not already here, when it will become the duty of every Democrat in the State, who takes an interest in the triumph of the party and its principles, to assume such active position for the success of the one and the permanence of the other as may seem to him most conducive of these results. And, indeed, the same consideration will apply to the members of any party who may conscientiously believe the success of that party to which they may have attached themselves necessary to the prosperity and well-being of the country. As Democrats, our humble efforts shall, of course, be given to the Democratic party; and it is mainly with a view to the harmony and efficiency of the Democratic organization that we have taken the liberty of offering these remarks, by way of suggestion rather than of controversy.

While the State Convention forms in some measure the Legislative body of the party in the state at large, and is certainly the most important political gathering, upon the wisdom of whose deliberations more of success depends than upon any other, still the foundation of that success must be laid in the primary meetigs, held in the several counties sending delegates to the convention—upon the harmony and good feeling which may characterize such meetings and upon the cordial assent which their proceedings may obtain from the party at large. Without such harmonious action and cordial assent their efficiency for good must be seriously impaired.—Proper county organization then, lays at the bottom of general success in the state. Of the effects of local disorganization the last Legislature of North Carolina affords abundant evidence. Had every Democratic county sent democratic Representatives, the majority on joint ballot would have been from 16 to 20—quite sufficient for all practical purposes of Legislation, and also sufficient to have restrained factiousness, by demonstrating its utter futility. We need only refer to the counties of Bladen, Catawba and Johnston, represented in the last Legislature by four whigs,—making a difference of eight in the vote. In these counties, the Democratic vote outnumbered the whigs by an average of about fifty per cent, as shown by the returns of the elections for Governor and for President. Such results can only be attributed to local disorganization. These are but examples; others might easily be cited, if, indeed, the fact required farther proof or illustration.

Few, if any, we believe, deny the expediency and necessity of State organization, or object to the holding of State conventions for that purpose. As these conventions must be composed of delegates from the various counties, and as State organization must be based upon County organization, and depend upon such for its efficiency and success, it is difficult to understand how any reasonable objections can be urged against local organization by those who advocate and support State organization; or how conventions should be recognized as perfectly fair and proper in one case, and denounced as the reverse in the other. Certainly experience has demonstrated the expediency of adopting *some* mode for securing concert of action, and for preventing splits in counties; and while demonstrating this fact, it has, so far, pointed out no methed more certain and available than the convention system. But in order to give to these county conventions their just power and weight, and to render them productive of the full measure of good, of which they are capable, it is essential that the party at large, and every member of it who really feels an interest in its success, should also feel an interest in, and watch over, the workings of the machinery which may be deemed requisite to secure that success.

Of course, as good Democrats, we hold ourselves bound to acquiesce in and support the plan of operations which may be determined upon by the majority. The main thing which we would wish to impress upon our brethren of the Democratic party, is the necessity of taking an active interest in the carrying out of that plan, whatever it may be. And this, *as Democrats*, in support of Democratic men and measures, without allowing themselves to be turned aside or committed, either as the supporters or opponents of measures having no proper connection with party politics. We conscientiously believe that the Democratic party is the party of safe and conservative progress—that its principles and its practice are such as fully entitle it to the confidence of its members and of the community, and that the interests of the State may be freely committed to its care, with the assurance that all projects of reform or improvement will receive, at its hands, a careful examination, and an unbiassed and intelligent decision. We claim for the party this position, and cannot understand how any Democrat could desire to see it lowered from it by making its action depend upon that of any organization outside of the party. In plain terms—for we like to be plain—we sincerely desire, if possible, that the Temperance Reform should be kept out of the arena of party politics—that Democrats should be run as Democrats, and not as Temperance or Anti-Temperance men—that when the demand for prohibitory legislation comes before the General Assembly, it may come forward on its own merits, and receive the attention its importance deserves from the cool judgment of the Legislature. If that judgment should decide in its favor, why, let it be done; if not, why, not. We hope, also, that our political opponents will take the same view of the subject, and also, that the really judicious friends of Temperance will assent to the prudence and propriety of this course, as most becoming to the dignity and conducive to the moral influence of this great Reform.—We speak as Democratic politicians, it is true; but we also speak as sincere friends of Temperance, and deplore the evils of intoxication as much as any men. As much electioneering, we suppose, might be done by one party as by the other; but would it exert an elevating influence on two great parties to be competing, not to say bargaining, for the support of a third? or would it exalt the moral influence of the third so bargained for? We may be mistaken, but we certainly think that it would not.

It is a great mistake to suppose that the machinery of party organization is only necessary in counties where parties are nearly balanced, but may be dispensed with in those where the preponderance is decided. Indeed, it is in these latter that hurtful divisions are more apt to occur, since the apparent absence of necessity for united action lulls the party into that false security which is so apt to be taken advantage of by a vigilant opponent, who, aware that nothing can be done by direct attack, is ever ready to promote dissensions in the ranks of the dominant party; and these dissensions must eventually have the effect of seriously weakening, if not of eventually defeating, the party.

Upon the result of the August election will depend Governor and two Senators in Congress. It will demonstrate whether or not North Carolina sides with the spoils men and place-hunters against an emminently national and faithful administration. It will show whether the democratic party within her borders adheres to the old land-marks or not, and whether they move as one man or not.

There is much more that we would like to say, but we defer it for the present, having already considerably exceeded the limits which we had prescribed for ourselves, but will resume the subject, reviewing some of the practical issues of the campaign.

Some of the Practical Issues.

Among the questions to be acted upon by the Legislature which will be chosen in August next, is that of Equal Suffrage, the opponents of which reform commit a grave error in assuming a temporary check to be a final defeat of that measure. In the very nature of things, it is bound to succeed. It is no mere hobby, but the assertion of a broad republican principle, dear to the popular heart. The hold it has taken of the public mind is evidenced by the vote for Governor Reid, and by the fact of its coming so near passing by a two-thirds vote in the last Legislature. These are things which cannot be denied or slurred over. The people want this measure of equality, and they will have it. The method of obtaining it by Legislative enactment is the only one which is practicable; for it is certain that since the white basis ground, assumed by Governor Manly and other advocates of a Convention, no Convention, for this or any other purpose, can be called. A bill calling a Convention could never receive the requisite vote of two-thirds of both Houses, as it must encounter the opposition of the East and centre, without whose concurrence no such bill could be passed. Opposition to this definite amendment of the Constitution by Legislative enactment and agitation in favor of the holding of a Convention, when viewed calmly, amounts to neither more nor less than an effort aiming directly at the defeat of all amendment. The advocates of Constitutional Conventions are simply the opponents and enemies of Equal Suffrage. Although our present able and popular Governor is now ineligible for a further re-election to a position which he has filled so acceptably and so usefully, yet has the Democratic party a long array of good and true men from amongst whom to choose a champion to bear the banner which Mr. Reid must resign at the end of the present term. We feel confident that the candidate chosen by the Convention in April next will be fully acceptable to the party of the State at large—that he will be a true Democrat and a true man, and a friend of Equal Suffrage.

Rising superior to the clamor of open enemies or nominal friends, the President of the United States has planted himself upon the broad grounds of the constitution and of the rights of the States. The policy of the Administration, and its friends, consists in full recognition of the constitutional rights of all sections to an equal participation in the Territories of the Union, and in the repeal of all laws at variance with such rights. Shall North Carolina, a Southern Democratic State, stand as she now does—but half represented on the floor of the United States Senate?—or shall she send to represent her there, a delegation willing to give a fair and honest support to the administration which she has assisted in placing in power? But apart from all this, it is essential that the State should have two Senators. In the present state of parties it could hardly make much difference to which party these Senators might belong; but it might make a considerable difference to herself to be fully represented in a body before which matters of essential interest to herself and to her chief town might come up for decision. Wilmington wants an appropriation to remove obstructions placed at the mouth of her harbor, in some measure by the action of the General Government in protecting its own forts. It is evident that it would be desirable to have the weight of two individuals and of two votes instead of one, to press our claims before or in the Senate. Are our Democratic friends willing to surrender the whole Senatorial Representation of the State into the hands of their opponents? We think not, especially when, by a fair and united effort, they can easily secure a preponderance in the Legislature, and, consequently, the choice of Senators.

The question of Land Distribution we hardly regard as a practical issue. No such bill as Bennett's, or, indeed, anything like it, can pass Congress—or if passed, receive the sanction of the President. Life is too short to be spent in the discussion of mere shadows, and therefore would we willingly avoid the discussion of this question; but we fear that we cannot—that it will be forced upon us by our opponents, who will try to use it as political capital. It will create no division in the Democratic party. That party will not sanction or support any such division, as see the fate of organs started upon this issue.

We might extend our review of general party issues, but the canvass itself will develope them, and, no doubt, they will be fully discussed. We prefer, for the present, to press upon the attention of our readers a matter which is not of a party character, but one which, we think, is of vital importance to the town of Wilmington and to the country connected with it.

We have not banking capital enough! The business of the place is restricted for want of means. At least one million of disposable capital could find safe and profitable employment here. With proper facilities for doing it, the export trade of this place might, this very year, exceed ten millions of dollars. Where are the additional facilities for doing this? From the Manchester Road, from the Deep River, from the Central Road, from all around trade is pouring in upon us, and its demands must be met, or its advantages will be lost to us, and to the communities placed in connection with us. This is an eminently practical issue for the town of Wilmington. It is no issue with the existing Banks. It is only starting an additional coach to carry the passengers which they are compelled to refuse for want of room.

We have no sort of doubt but that the capital for the proposed Bank would be promptly taken,—and when we bear in mind the fact that the Banking Capital of the place has been so very slightly increased since 1840, while the business population and property of the town has far more than doubled, there can exist no question with regard to its necessity or profitable and safe employment. If business operations are even now cramped, whence are the facilities to come for meeting and securing the Cotton trade which ought to come here and be secured? Where for the immense addition to the Naval Store business from the line of the Manchester Road? Where for trade of the Deep River and the Central Road?

Wilmington as a Cotton Market.

The Manchester Railroad is now laid along its whole line and is rapidly approaching completion and efficiency. The period therefore, will soon arrive which will test the accuracy of the calculations based upon the Cotton trade to be brought to Wilmington by that Road. We believe the amount fairly to be expected was put at something like fifty thousand bales per annnm, an item certainly of great importance, being equal in value to one half of all our annual exports of a few years since. It was confidently hoped that this amount might be much increased, and that a regular cotton market established here would also attract a considerable quantity of that staple to this point, which now seeks other markets.

We think that all these hopes and calculations may be fully realized. There is every opening here for the establishment of a full, regular and important cotton market, and so far there is market for all that comes, but nevertheless there is abundant room for the employment of additional enterprise and capital, in order to meet the vast accession of this and other branches of trade which may be confidently expected, and which, to be secured, must be met and provided for. The Manchester Road alone will bring an accession to the naval store business sufficient to tax to the utmost the present facilities for the transaction of that business. If we add to this the business from at least the first division of the Central Road through Johnston county, and that of the Deep River country which will all be rendered available within the year, it will be easy to see that to carry on the trade of the place, even in its present established branches, an enlarged force and capital will be necessary. More capital and more buyers will certainly be needed in the cotton market. To secure and retain the cotton trade within our grasp, we must offer a market equal in all respects to Charleston. We speak therefore in the interests of the town and of its commerce, when we say to men of capital and experience in the cotton trade, here and elsewhere, that there is an opening for the establishment of a successful business here in that line. Let every bale offering be bought as promptly as in Charleston, and at the same rates, and sixty thousand bales will come here annually within the next three years.

As we have said before, our merchants, with an enterprise and liberality in which they have no superiors on the continent, endeavor to meet the demand in this respect, and do meet it in the present state of things; but it is certain that, to meet anything like the state of things predicted from the establishment of the Manchester Road, will require an additional force of men and money. These cannot properly be drawn from the naval store, lumber and other trades of the place. These branches of business bid fair to occupy, to the full, every man and every dollar engaged in transacting them. Experienced cotton buyers, from any where, would be an acquisition.

We wish to call the attention of the mercantile community abroad to this state of the case. Wilmington is growing rapidly. The trade pouring in upon her is growing even more rapidly than the place. It wants additional capital in men and money. This capital would find profitable employment to the advantage of all parties.

We publish in another column, (by request,) from the New-Berne Atlantic of the 1st inst., a statement of the "Shipwreck of the Schooner Doyle and Providential Rescue of her Crew," the narrative of which is signed "M. R. Gooding," who is stated to have been the Captain of the ill-fated Schooner. The only portion of Captain Gooding's narrative which we propose to notice is the following, where, after relating the circumstances connected with the loss and abandonment of the Schooner, and the arrival of three of the persons on board at Charleston, in the Steamer Isabel, from Havana—the Spanish passengers on which vessel made up $40 for them—he says:

At Charleston we stated our situation to the Captain and agent of the Wilmington Steamer, Gov. Dudley, and as we desired to purchase a few clothes with the bounty of the Frenchmen and Spaniards, we expected some humanity from our own fellow citizens. We desired an abatement of a portion of the passage money. They asked how many there were of us—we remarked, Mr. Ramsey, a small boy and myself. They replied, as long as it was us, they would charge $5 each—which was full price.

The Captain of the Steamer Dudley requests us distinctly to state that no such application was made to him, and, consequently, no such answer could have been given. The charge, so far as he is concerned, is wholly groundless and untrue. To his knowledge no single instance has occurred since the establishment of the line wherein any charge was made against Shipwrecked seamen. The Captains of the boats between this place and Charleston have long been among the most popular Commanders on the coast, and their known character gives a reputation to the charge of Captain Gooding, which, to say the least, is a very strange mistake, to use no harsher phrase.

As for the agent of the line in Charleston, we have had no opportunity of hearing from or of seeing him, and of course cannot speak by authority in his case. We know however, and every body at all acquainted with Mr. Winslow knows that the coarse and vulgar words put into the mouth of captain and agent were never used by the latter, who is always particular in the use of language.

The papers that have published Captain Gooding's statement, will do an act of justice by publishing this also.

Reflection on the War.

The N. Y. Courier thinks there is an indifference on the part of the people of Western Europe, to the realities of the war with Russia, which is inevitably before them, verging on the extraordinary:—

"They are scarcely able to believe that the whole thing is not some strange dread (we are told.) They admit the crisis, and yet practically refuse to credit it. They buy and sell, weave, forge, and navigate, just as if "the piping times of peace" were to last forever. Their commerce is every day extending its wings wider; their internal trade exhibits no sign of languishing; and their manufacturers are working with a confidence still sure of the markets of the world. The barometer of the public funds, ordinarily the surest of all indicators on the approach of a war-tempest from week to week hardly varies a degree. The men who speculate about the war do it with a coolness, a sang-froid, which betokens any thing but an actual realization of its horrid propinquity. And yet any month, any week, and, indeed, almost any day may upheave the whole continent in chaotic confusion."

This is certainly a striking peculiarity, connected with the existing position of affairs, and takes its rise in the confidence felt in the ability of the maratime powers to prevent any war with Russia from extending beyond the limits which it would assume, were Turkey the only power likely to be opposed to the projects of the Czar. The Navy of Russia, opposed to that of England and France, would be perfectly powerless, even for purposes of annoyance, and voyages would be undertaken, and calculations of trade would be made in almost as great security as though no such power existed. The amount of goods exported from England to Russia is, at all times, very small indeed, and is quite as likely to be increased as diminished by a War, which would open facilities for smuggling, and thus of evading the duties of that Empire, which are, in many cases, so high as almost to amount to a prohibition. With the Turkish ports on the Mediterranean, no interruption would be felt; for it is impossible to believe that any Russian ships of War could pretend to keep the sea, much less attempt a blockade.

Some stringency, perhaps in the money market, would, we suppose, be felt, but hardly any other results of a serious character, affecting commerce between the more advanced manufacturing and trading nations of the West, need be expected to follow even the outbreak of actual hostilities. There appears to be actually *no* panic among mercantile men at any of the great centres of trade. What unforeseen turn affairs might take, it would be difficult to say—but such is, at present, the position of affairs and the state of feeling upon the subject.

A Large City.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania has just passed a bill consolidating that strange collection of municipalities, known as Philadelphia, into one City—under one City Government; and not only that, but it has also taken in *the whole County*. The corporate limits of Philadelphia are now somewhat larger than Ninevah and Babylon combined—and Solomon, in all his glory, never heard of so extensive a City. London ain't a circumstance; and Paris is nowhere, except in population! The City is like a Quaker's hat: the filled up portion has a mighty broad brim to it.

ACCIDENT.—About half past 8 o'clock yesterday morning, a man named BENTS, employed at Mr. Green's brick yard as burner, was severely injured by the falling of a shed. Both his legs we learn are broken. He has been brought into town and is receiving every relief that medical skill can afford.

The Prospect of Steam Communication with Havana.

Our merchants and business men generally, seem to be fully alive to the advantages and impressed with the practicability of establishing a semi-monthly communication by steam between the ports of Wilmington and Havana. The Isabel running between Charleston and Havana pays well, and we can see no reason why a first-class boat running to this point should not do equally well, if not better. The chances, indeed we might say the certainties are all in our favour.

The distance from Charleston to Havana via Key West is 690 miles; from Wilmington to Havana by the same route 750—difference in favor of Charleston 60 miles—a mere nothing with a first class ship. The distance from Charleston to New York by sea is 705 miles; from Wilmington to New York 560—difference in favor of Wilmington by sea 135. But the real difference is in the land route, which is in favor of Wilmington over 250 miles, while the difference in expense between the two routes from Havana to New York, via Charleston or Wilmington, would not be less than $15 at the lowest calculation, as of course a through ticket would be formed with the Railroads.

Every article of commerce sent from Charleston to Havana is to be found here, and an important item which is not there will be here by the time a steamer can be put on, namely, coal of the very best quality. All West India products find here a good market, with all the facilities of distributing them to every point throughout the Southern States by Railroad, Fruits, Cigars, Coffee, Sugars, and all other articles which might be sent on. We are or will soon be in direct communication with North and South, with the western part of our own State and of South Carolina,—in fact we will have every facility for the prompt sale and transmission of such freight as may arrive.

Besides all this we have the advantage of Fresh Water—a great one for a steamer under all circumstances, and most particularly for one running to the West Indies. Our supply of coal will also be an immense advantage over every other Southern port.

We need not dwell upon the benefits which this enterprise will confer upon our growing community, nor on the additional commercial standing and importance which it will give us. These, we think, are obvious, as well as the effect it will have in attracting capital to this point. Of course, we have taken for granted that we are to have a first class Steamer, of not less than a thousand tons, which can easily navigate our river. We have at least two feet—we believe three feet—more water than the port of Richmond, Va., to which the large Steamships Roanoke and Jamestown regularly run.

LOOK OUT FOR THIEVES.—Our readers are put on their guard against the number of negroes going about at night pretending to sell lightwood, but in fact stealing where they can get a chance. Tuesday night last one of these "cullud pussons" committed the unheard-of atrocity of carrying off the overcoat of the Editor, who feels much depressed on account thereof. This was done between seven and eight o'clock in the evening, about which time the front door was discovered open and a bundle of lightwood on the piazza; the thief no doubt came to offer the lightwood for sale, but seeing the coat hanging up in the entry, perhaps thought it better to appropriate that same and leave the lightwood for pay.

We regret being unable to give a description of the thief, not having seen him, but can have no sort of doubt that he is one of the meanest, worst looking, most worthless, bow-legged, goggle-eyed, flat-nosed rapscallions of a nigger that ever was a nigger; for even a nigger ought to know better than to steal the coat editorial. But we say no more; our feelings are too deep for expression. We shall never get such a coat again. It was unique and original. It gave us a canonical look, like unto an exalted dignitary of some Church or other. It was an elegant compromise between a sack coat and sack-cloth and ashes; yet did we have a great veneration for it. It was the master-piece—the grand crowning triumph of a Western tailor, since gone into the oyster-soup business; and, although we never could appreciate its beauties, we will say that it was exceedingly comfortable in a cold day. Would that we had a copy of Ernulphus' curse about, so we might denounce some of it against the audacious scoundrel. Two or three pages would satisfy us.

Seriously, negroes tramping about at night, pretending to sell and perhaps selling meal, lightwood, &c., will all steal and should be watched, or better still the thing should be put a stop to.

Later from Europe.

The steamer Arabia arrived at Halifax on the 4th inst. Her news is one week later.

The details of the battle of Citale, on the Danube, show a brilliant victory for the Turks. It lasted five days. The Russians were completely discomfited

Four thousand men were killed and two generals wounded. On the last day, the Turks attacked the Russian reserve, driving it back upon Krajova, with the loss of cannon. Immense slaughter on both sides. The Turks afterwards destroyed the Russian fortifications, and returned to Kalafat.

Schamyl had organized a Polish regiment twelve hundred strong. The Russians were erecting fortifications at Sebastopol and Crimea, and extinguished all the light-houses.

The Porte made essential modifications in the note of the four powers, which the latter pronounced satisfactory, and sent immediately to St. Petersburgh.—The Czar's reply was not known when the Arabia left. It was thought, however, he would immediately withdraw his ambassadors from France and England, and formally declare war.

Nothing else important. Great activity in the French navy-yards.

Breadstuffs have advanced. Flour advanced 9d. to 1s.

Another despatch says breadstuffs were dull but closed firm. Wheat advanced 3 to 4d. Corn up 1s.

Consols declined and closed 91½ a 91¾.

Eastern affairs very warlike. The Czar refuses to agree to peace.

Cotton slightly easier. Sales of the week 45,000. Some quote ⅛ decline.

The steamship Pacific arrived at Liverpool on the 18th.

Our Book Table.

From Mr. Whitaker, we have "The Partizan," a revolutionary novel, of which the scene is laid in South Carolina, by Wm. Gillmore Simms. A very readable novel, and, withal, containing much good history of the times.

From Mr. Munds, "Mrs. Partington's Carpet Bag of Fun," illustrated by a vast number of suitable engravings, many of which are "palpable hits." The stories are also rich—most of them; of course, some old ones get into all these professed books of fun; but, upon the whole, this book "ish goot."

We got "Hot Corn" some time since, but being in a hurry, gave it away after a slight glance. Some how the affair has obtained a sort of notoriety, and what is of more moment to its mountebank author—Solon Robinson—*it sells*. The attention which it seemed to attract, and the differences of opinion in regard to its merits, made us curious to read it for ourselves. With the exception of two or three sketches originally published in the *Tribune*, as "Specimen Bricks from the Babel," "Hot Corn" is unfit for any family circle. It is a disgusting mixture of cant and obscenity. Nobody doubts but that licentiousness exists in the world, but we see nothing to be gained to the cause of morality by initiating the reader into all the mysteries of the New York houses of ill fame. It is prurient and abominable, just like the old scoundrel that wrote it.

WESTERN RAILROAD.—We understand that the Board of Directors of the Western Railroad are about concluding a contract for building and stocking it entire from Fayetteville to some point in the Coal Fields, with a Company in New York. Under the proposed contract, the work is to be finished within fifteen months from the date of the agreement. We hope soon to be able to give further particulars.

Fayetteville Carolinian, 4th inst.

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.—The Paris *Moniteur* announces the calling out of 40,000 men of the class of 1852, and the calling out of the whole reserve, 80,000, if necessary. I am also told that serious preparation are being made for sending an expeditionary corps of 55,000 men, chiefly from the French African army, to the Island of Canidia, to be ready to join the Turks if necessary. They are to be joined by 20,000 English troops. Only a few days since a young friend of mine was obliged to leave London to join his regiment, under orders to be prepared to embark for Gibralter and the East at a moment's notice.

DEATH OF JOHN W. WRIGHT, ESQ.—It is our melancholy duty to announce the death of John W. Wright, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of Cape Fear at this place. He died suddenly last evening from an attack of hemorrhage of the lungs. He has been in feeble health for some time past. He was a most excellent and worthy citizen.

Fayetteville Carolinian, 4th inst.

From the Charleston Courier of the 7th inst.

The Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road.

Having received the subjoined communication from one of the most prominent citizens of the State, we do not feel at liberty to withhold it from our readers:

Messrs. Editors:—I beg leave through your columns, to call the attention of the authorities, that administer the affairs of this Road, to sundry highly objectionable features in the manner in which the passenger trains are conducted.

I am credibly informed, that the passenger trains are conducted over Wateree trestle work at a most dangerous speed. Within the last week a train with about 100 passengers was carried over that viaduct, (4 miles of trestle) in 8 minutes. There is not a more dangerous or defective trestle in the State, and to go over it with that velocity, is absolutely murderous. If the works had broken through, or the cars been run off, the calamity would have surpassed the horrors of Norwalk. Are the lives and limbs of the travelling community to be put in peril at the caprice of a reckless engineer or conductor? Why is not the Wateree bridge and trestle renewed and built according to the contract between the two companies? To have it in its present condition longer than it can possibly be avoided, is unsafe and unwise. It is trifling with the lives of the people. It is impolitic in a pecuniary point of view.

If accidents or damages were to take place, what right, or what would be the measure of damages, which an intelligent and impartial jury would award?

I further notice that barefaced tippling is allowed in the passenger cars, to the great annoyance of the more genteel passengers. The subscriber was an eye witness to this some ten days since. There was a set of some half dozen men, who, with their bottles, resorted frequently to the water jar that was placed in our corner of the passenger car, for the purpose of indulging in their unbecoming potations, to the great disgust of every one present, not of that rude and boisterous set.

During the past week, there was great complaint among the passengers from Wilmington, on account of the United States mail train not connecting with the down train from Columbia to Branchville, on the South-Carolina Road, from which they suffered great inconvenience. This could have been better endured if the disappointment had resulted from inevitable causes. But this was said not to be the case.—For after losing many hours by delay at the Mars Bluff Depot, they failed to connect by a few minutes.

Are these things to be tolerated? Is that Road which promises so much, to be conducted in this manner? Let the proper authorities look to it.

A STOCKHOLDER IN SAID ROAD.

We take the above communication from the Charleston Courier, to call the atttention of those interested in the Manchester Road, and who may not see that paper, to the charges which are brought against it. We cannot speak understandingly in relation to the state of the Wateree trestle work, for which, however the South Carolina Road is equally responsible; but we do know that fast running there is in direct violation of the rules laid down by Mr. Fleming, the superintendent of the Wilmington and Manchester Road, and printed along with the schedules furnished to every employee of the Road. The following is the printed rule.

The speed over the following Trestle Work and Bridges shall not exceed six miles per hour: Eagles' Island, Hood's Creek, Levingston, Big Creek, White Marsh, Porter Swamp, Lumber and Little Pee Dee Rivers, Toby's Creek, Great Pee Dee River, Lake Swamp, Sparrow Swamp, Lynch's Creek, Black River, Scape O'er, Rocky Bluff, Green Swamp, Cane Savanna, Campbell's Creek and Wateree River.

Democratic Meeting in Moore.

At a meeting held on the 26th January, 1854, at the Court House in Carthage, Moore county, by a portion of the Democratic republican party of said county, Col. John Morison was called to the Chair, and Col. A. A. F. Seawell and R. W. Goldston, Esq., requested to act as Secretaries, when, after a brief explanation of the object of the meeting by the Chairman, Dr. John Shaw moved that a Committee of seven be appointed to offer suggestions for the action of the meeting. The Chairman appointed the following gentlemen to compose said Committee: Dr. J. Shaw, Arch'd M. Blue, Arch'd R. Black, Thos. Matthews, Amos Jessup, Wm. R. Berryman, and Wm. Barnett, Esqs., who, after retiring for a short time, reported through their chairman, Dr. Shaw, the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, It is expedient for party organization to hold Conventions for the nominations of candidates for political offices, and for the re-affirmance of said principles, therefore

Resolved, That the Democratic party of Moore county approve of the proposition to hold a Convention in Raleigh on Wednesday the 19th day of April next, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor of N. Carolina, and that the Chairman of this meeting appoint 20 delegates to represent this county in that Convention.

Resolved, While we pledge ourselves to the support of any good and true Democrat who may be nominated, we heartily recommend to our fellow citizens throughout the State, Col. Sam'l J. Person, of New Hanover, whose ability and energy, and faithful adherence to and maintenance of sound Democratic principles, entitle him to the confidence and support of the Democracy of North Carolina for the highest office in their gift.

Resolved, That the Platforms of the last State and National Conventions contain the only true expositions of Democratic principles, and that we now reaffirm them.

Resolved, That we have unabated confidence in the Administration of Franklin Pierce, and that we heartily concur in the doctrine of his Inaugural Address and first Message, and especially that portion which insures safety and protection to American citizens at all times and in all countries.

Resolved, That the democracy of North Carolina have great reason to be proud of their present able and faithful Governor, in view of the manner in which he has discharged the duties of his office; but especially as the champion of Equal Suffrage; and we hereby pledge ourselves to the completion of the work which he has so nobly begun.

The preamble and resolutions were then unanimously adopted, whereupon the Chairman appointed the following delegates, viz:

John W Shields, Oroon Burgess, K Matheson, Wm D Harrington, D M McIntosh, Thos Harrington John McNeill, Arch'd Ray, Wm Barrett, Wm R Berryman, Dr John Mathess, Malcolm M Blue, D M Kennedy, A C Curry, Geo Foshee, J L Bryan, J M Seawell, Alfred Oliver, Capt Wm B Fry, A R Wadsworth, Dr John Shaw.

Upon motion of Wm Barrett, Esq., the Chairman and Secretaries were added to the list of delegates.

Upon motion of A R Black, Esq., it is requested that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the N. C. Standard, North Carolina, and other democratic papers throughout the State. The meeting then adjourned.

JOHN MORISON, Ch'n.

A. A. F. SEAWELL,
R. W. GOLDSTON Secretaries.

Another Steamboat Disaster.

COLUMBUS, Ga. Feb. 8.—The Steamer Alabama from Columbus, Ga., for Apalachicola, with 1300 bales of Cotton, was destroyed by fire on Saturday night. Fortunately no lives were lost.

Later From California.

NEW OSLEANS, Feb. 6.—The steamer Daniel Webster, from San Juan, arrived at the Balize this morning, bringing California dates to the 15th of January.

She brings 120 passengers from San Francisco, who have made the passage in the brief period of twenty and a-half days.

The Daniel Webster connected with the steamer Sierra Nevada, which brought down over a million in specie, and a large number of passengers.

She brings no news from San Francisco of general importance. There was nothing of interest stirring.

There was very little gold coming in, and rain was much wanted in the mining regions, to enable them to wash out the gold.

The California markets were heavy, and being overstocked business was much depressed.

Flour of good brands was quoted at $11 to $12 per barrel.

Lumber was in limited demand, at $80 per 1000 feet.

The steamer Star of the West had sailed from San Juan for New York, with $1,000,000 of good dust on board.

Later from Havana.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 7.—The Steam Ship *Black Warrior* arrived at New York on Monday from Mobile *via* Havana, which latter port she left on the 1st instant. At that date Sugars were brisk at a slight advance. Tne weather was favorable. Coffee, Molasses and Rice, were firm.

Maine Legislature.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 7.—In the Maine Legislature, Mr. Crosby, Whig, and Mr. Pittsburg, Wild Cat Democrat, coelesced, and consequently Mr. Crosby was elected Governor, beating Mr. Lot M. Morrill, Temperance Democrat, and Mr. Holmes, Free-Soiler. Whig Counsellors and a Democratic Secretary of State were elected.

ACCIDENT.—Mr. DeFord, Mail Agent on the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad, died at Warsaw on Saturday, from injuries received in attempting to jump upon the engine after it had started.

The editor of the Newburyport *Herald* says:—"We do not know how high a panic may carry up the price in the United States, but we will venture the prediction, that no flour purchased above the present market price will pay any profit shipped to Europe this year."

BENTON ON NEBRASKA.—A Washington letter writer makes Old Bullion say the following of Senator Douglas and his Nebraska bill:

"Douglas, sir, is politically dead, sir. If he fails to carry his bill, the South will kick him in the rear, sir, and if he does carry it, sir, the North will beat his brains out, sir.

[BY REQUEST.]

From the New Berne Atlantic, Feb. 1st.

Shipwreck of the Schr. Doyle, and Providential Rescue of her Crew.

MR. EDITOR:

The following is and interesting narative of the shipwreck of the Schr. Doyle, furnished by capt. Gooding. This Vessel was supposed to be lost with all her crew, and all hope of their safety was abandoned. Of the many marine disasters we have had to mourn over, none shed a deeper gloom upon this cummunity, and that of our sister town Beaufort than the supposed loss of the ill-fated vessel, and all on board. It was known that there was a young bride and bridegroom on board, and her officers were enterprising young men who had left families on shore. The joy at their safe return is universal, and doubtless your readers will read with pleasure the

NARATIVE OF CAPT. GOODING.

On Monday, Dec. 19th, A. D. 1853, the Schr. Walter J. Doyle sailed from Beaufort N. C., bound to New York. On Tuesday, 20th, anchored under lee of Cape Hatteras, wind N. E. On Wednesday afternoon got underway, wind West, and proceeded on our vopage. Thursday, strong breeze from the southward, with rain, and thus the weather continued until Friday, 7 o'clock P. M. We were then off Egg Harbor. Suddenly the Wind shifted to the North-west, and increased into a violent gale. We put the Schooner under double reefed mainsail and jib. The wind struck her with such violence that it knocked down on herbeams ends. Let go the mainhalyards, took in mainsail, and scudded her under the jib. The storm increased, and in thirty minutes our jib blew entirely away, not a rag of it remaining. Our Vessel was at the mercy of the wind and the waves. The sea came aboard on every quarter and swept our decks with irresistible violence. With great effort we managed to set the head of the foresail, to keep her clear, but in ten minutes this sail blew into ribands. It was now 12 o'clock at night, the sea raging in its most sublime fury, swept the Vessel fore and aft. At this time my mate Mr. Ramsay, and one man were washed overboard. The mate was thrown about twenty feet from the the Vessel. The fore peak down hall (a long loose rope) accidently came within his reach, he seized it, and drew himself again on board. The man clung to the rail with the ends of his fingers, and in one second he would have been swept away, but I siezed him, and drew him on board. We now threw overboard what remained of the deckload to lighten the Vessel.

On Saturday, the gale still increasing, a sea struck the Vessel and knocked our boat into a thousand pieces, sweeping away all our water casks. We were all this time scudding under bare poles, the sea running mountains high.—The Vessel now commenced leaking, it requiring one thousand strokes of the pump an hour to keep the water down, the weather growing worse with showers of rain, and flashes of lightning. Sunday Christmas day, the storm moderated. Monday the wind had lulled almost to a calm. We cleared the wreck, set our only remaining sails, a mainsail and jib, and by noon on Monday were steering N. N. W., with a strong breeze from the South-west. At 4 o'clock P. M., the wind shifted to the North-west, and freshened into a gale.—At six o'clock we hove the Vessel to under double reefed mainsail. Our canvass was strong, but the force of the gale blew it into atoms. Our sails were now all gone, and our Vessel again drove on before the mighty fury of the storm. The scene was now terrific, such as no tongue can describe, nor imagination conceive. Dark hoary masses of clouds, charged with sleeet aud snow, were swept on by the fury of the winds, and unnaturaly lightning appalled the sight.—Every wave swept the schooner from her taffrail to her jib-boom. The hands were at the pump, and the mate and myself were alternately at the wheel, and at the main lanyard with an axe ready to cut away, and let the mainmast go, in case the Vessel broached to. We had to lash ourselves at our different stations to prevent being washed overboard.—Our passengers, Dr. and Mrs King, were in the cabin, which we buttoned down with canvass, to keep it as dry as possible. In this situation day at length found us. We discovered that the mainmast had worked loose. The storm was at its height, despair had seized upon all on board. No one of us had the slightest hope of ever again reaching land. Our Vessel could last but a few hours longer. We had but fifteen gallons of fresh water. We knew that we had been blown far out of the track of Vessels, and as our only hope of safety was the prospect of being taken off the wreck the chances against us was as a thousand to one

On Wednesday at about 8 o'clock, A. M., the wind had moderated but the sea was still running very high, and we discovered a bark making for us and hope revived. This vessel had been blown off out of her course by the gale, and was sent providentially to rescue us. It was extremely hazardous to launch a boat in so rough a sea, but to our great joy we saw the bark lower her boat, and man it with our brave brother sailors. At imminent hazard we were all transferred from our vessel to the bark, saving nothing save a few of the clothes of Mrs. King. We found the bark to be the Island City of Boston—Capt. Hinkley, bound to Galveston, Texas. We were treated with great humanity and kindness by Capt. Hinkley and his crew, and desire to return them our sincere thanks. On January 8th, all of us, except Dr. King and lady, who proceeded on to Texas, got on board a wrecker, and were landed at Key West. Here we remained until the 22d, when the U. S. Mail Steamer, on her way from Havanna to Charleston, arrived. Capt. Rollins of the steamer, as soon as he learnt our story offered my mate and myself a free passage, as we had lost everything, save the clothes we had on. The passengers, principally French and Spanish, made up for us a sum of $40. For this act of humanity we desire to make this public acknowledgment. We give to them a sailors' thanks. At Charleston we stated our situation to the Captain and agent of the Wilmington Steamer, Gov. Dudley, and as we desired to purchase a few clothes with the bounty of the Frenchmen and Spaniards, we expected some humanity from our own fellow citizens. We desired an abatement of a portion of the passage money. They asked how many there were of us—we remarked, Mr. Ramsey, a small boy and myself.—They replied, as long as it was us, they would charge $5 each—which was full price.

We arrired safely at home on Saturday last, and received the congratulations of our friends, and we thank God for restoring us once more to the bosom of our families.

M. R. GOODING.

Correspondence of the Richmond Enquirer.

The Nebraska Bill—Prospects of its Passage Brightening—Can any Southern Whig flinch?

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2, 1854.

I am happy to say to you that the prospect of passing the Nebraska Bill has very much improved since my last letter. After a free and full interchange of information and comparison of votes with the members from every State, I feel satisfied the bill will pass—upon the assumption, of course, that the South will be *united* and *firm*. To doubt this, will be to doubt its loyalty to itself. Is there one *in* the South, or *from* the South, who will permit Northern men to go further in support of our just rights than he will go? It is hoped not, it is expected not. If there be such an one, let him make up his mind in all future time to be the object of unmitigated scorn and contempt.

If we have a full house (and we certainly shall) when the final vote is taken, and the South is united, as we assume, we shall then only have to draw on the free States for twenty-nine votes to secure success—that the influence of the Administration, combined with that of Gen. Cass, Judge Douglas, and other "good men and true," will give us more than that number, I do not entertain the least doubt—indeed I could, if it was proper to do so, give you a list of names, members, of more than that number, *who are entirely reliable*. In this list I do not include certain members, who it is *expected will make it a point of honor* to vote for the bill.

Our friends have very wisely, I think, determined to vote down all amendments which may be offered to the bill.

On the whole, I can say in the language of our venerable and much esteemed friend, "*The skies are bright*," a new lease is about to be given to this Union and *equal rights*. "*Esto Perpetua*."

OBSERVER.

The Revolution in China.

From Amoy the most melancholy accounts have been received, and involving an amount of bloodshed that is calculated to strike terror into the hardest heart, and with any other people than Chinese would induce a reaction and a cry of vengeance on the authors of such fearful outrages as those now enacting at Amoy and in its neighborhood. The Imperialists have retaken the place, and have marked their success by slaying in cold blood nearly one thousand persons, most of whom took no part in the late movement, except on compulsion. The streets and wharves of Amoy have literally streamed with human blood; not shed in any warlike operations, but done in savage revenge and to blind the authorities at Pekin as to the bravery of the enactors.

A letter from Amoy, dated November 22, states that up to that period all was quiet, and matters wore much the same appearance, as far as foreigners were concerned, as under the insurgent rulers. Executions were of daily occurrence. The mandarins, to mark their success, were revelling in human gore, putting to death all who fall into their hands, indiscriminately. The original mover of the rebellion had been given up to the mandarins; the unfortunate wretch was executed on the 17th November, together with his son, both bodies being quartered and their heads placed on the principal city gates. The villagers around Amoy were made to contribute to the monster executions. Whole villages were threatened with death, unless they gave up all who took part in or sympathized with the rebels; and as a consequence of his brutal demand, the poor, weak, inoffensive and defenceless villagers were surrendered up as victims, to satiate the mandarins' thirst for blood.

TEMPERANCE IN VIRGINIA.—The committee of the Virginia legislature, to which was referred the temperance petitions, have reported that it is inexpedient to pass a prohibitory liquor law, or to refer the question to a vote of the people.

A fellow popped his head out of the window exclaiming, "What o'clock is it by your lap board?"

Upon which the tailor lifted up his lap board and struck him a blow on the head, exclaiming,

"It has just struck *one*."

A BIT OF REALLY PRACTICAL SAGACITY.—If a very seedy, but trustworthy fellow, possessed of anything like abilities, owed us $200, we would immediately invest $30 in a suit of

Burning of The Steamboat Georgia.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

The Steamboat Georgia, Capt. Sinnott, from Montgomery, Ala., was burned at the lake end of the Jefferson and Pontchartrain Railroad, on Saturday night at about half past 10 o'clock. The boat had just arrived at the wharf, and a bow line thrown out and secured to the wharf, when the boat was discovered to be on fire. A stern line was thrown out at once, but in the hurry it was not secured to the wharf. The stern of the boat, therefore, swung out from the wharf for a minute or two The fire caught around the boilers, and the woodwork of the boat being much heated, spread with astonishing rapidity over the boat and cotton. The passengers were nearly all in the cabin, and the flames rising up from the forward part of the boat, prevented many of them from escaping.

There were 185 passengers on board, including children and negroes. Of this number, it is certain that thirty perished; some of the firemen saved think that fifty were lost, but from the most diligent inquiries, we think forty is nearer the actual number lost. Twenty-two of the above number were slaves belonging to persons on board.

From the moment the flames broke out until the fate of life or death was decided for the passengers, only about three minutes elapsed, so quick was the work of destruction. The passengers were nearly all dressed, only two of them having gone to their berths. Many of them were anxious to see the landing place, or were kept up listening to the music of a violin which a young man was playing in the cabin Most of the passengers were from North-Alabama, Georgia, and the Carolinas, who having left their homes, were emigrating with their families, negroes, furniture, cattle and waggons, to Texas. They had embarked at Washington, were but little acquainted with each other, were unused to steamboat travelling, and knew nothing of the depth of water, or the situation of the landing.

The boat was very crowded with cotton, carts, cattle and furniture. The negroes, who were more frightened than the white persons, were on the after part of the lower deck. Add to the above reasons for causing great confusion, the fact, that from the first moment of the discovery of the fire, the crew and officers were separated by the flames from the passengers there were no persons on the wharf to give any directions, advice or render any assistance. Many of the families were large, and some precious moments were lost in attempting to collect them together, but more than all, the rapid progress of the flames, and the blinding and sufficating smoke prevented any order and caused the great confusion.

All who were burned at all, perished in the flames or jumped into the lake. Many of the saved were much bruised by jumping or being thrown ashore. Those who were saved, were so soon scattered, that it is impossible to ascertain the name of the lost or the saved with any accuracy, the books and papers of the boat being burned. The boat was loaded with 1,035 bales of cotton, which was all burned. Not an article was saved from the wreck worth mentioning, nearly all the oxen and mules perished.

Among those persons who are certainly lost, are the wife and three children of Mr. Jolly of Alabama. Mr. Jolly saved six children, three of whom were much injured by being thrown on the wharf.—Mr. John Jackson, formerly a member of the Legislature in Georgia was lost. He had retired to bed before the boat took fire.

W. B. Rhenn, of Newburn N. C., with his wife and five children, were saved, but he lost nine of his negroes.

Mr. McClenethan, of Cincinnati, was lost.

The total loss of cotton, boat, wharf, merchandize, &c., cannot be far from $100,000 The cotton is insured, and we learn that the Railroad Company were insured on the freight which was in the warehouse. The scene of the burning boat, the half-frantic passengers, mothers searching for their children. &c., can only be imagined. Terrible as it must have been it was soon over, bringing anguish and despair to many a wounded spirit, dividing families and separating friends forever.—*N. O. Pic.*

The New Orleans Bulletin, which puts down the loss of property, including the boat and her cargo of cotton at $120,000, says:

Women and children were thrown from the upper deck on the wharf, like so many sticks of wood, while others, in their fright, leaped into the water and found a watery grave. By this disaster it is supposed that no less than forty persons perished.—Mr. Jackson and one child, of Barbour county, Ala., were lost; his wife and eight surviving children are now in the city in destitute circumstances. Mr. Jackson had on his person checks or drafts to a considerable amount, which were lost with him.

Mrs. Jolley and one child, of Randolph county, Ga., were lost. Mr. Jolley also lost $900 in money, which was all he possessed. W. W. Dunn, of Lenoir county, N. C, lost one negro boy, with $250 in money, but was forrunate enough to save his trunk. F. Loftin, of Lenoir county, N. C., lost two negroes. Rev. J. M. Carter. of Clinton, Ga., lost three negroes, and his wife was badly but not fatally injured in making her escape from the burning boat.—Dr J. M. Young, from Hancock, Georgia, lost a valuable servant boy, all his medical books, surgical instruments, clothing—everything, in fact, but what he stood in. Mrs. Davidson, from Macon county, Ala., lost several negroes. Mr. Graham, from Williamsburg, S. C., lost two negroes and $500 in gold, Thomas J. McLanathan, of Bristol, Ct., is among the missing. J. B. Hubbard, of Bristol, Ct., was saved, but lost all his baggage, etc. A gentleman from Stewart county, Ga., whose name we could not ascertain, lost several negroes. He was en route for Arkansas.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.—We have information by the last steamer from a gentleman now in Liverpool, who has just come over from Paris, where he enjoyed opportunities of intercourse with the Government of Louis Napoleon, which gave him almost unexampled facilities for obtaining a correct knowledge of the political state of Europe. He writes to a friend in business in New York (who has kindly sent us an abstract of the contents of his letter) that France and England have at length actually taken *the* step, which had it been taken six months ago, would surely have prevented the war between Russia and Turkey. That is, these two Cabinets have instructed their representatives at Constantinople to cause the allied fleets to formally enter the Black Sea, with orders to operate against the Russian fleet from the instant the latter re-commences hostilities.

According to this letter—and we feel well assured that the writer has his information from Louis Napoleon in person—the English and French Governments have further instructed their respective Ministers in St. Petersburg, to say to Nicholas that the first further act of hostility against Turkey on land, will be regarded as cause of war on the part of France and England. We have no doubt that the late sudden rise in the price of breadstuffs in England and France comes from the recent knowledge of these facts which the leading capitalists in trade have obtained. This gentleman is of opinion that Nicholas has at length made up his mind to dispense with the services of Nesselrode, who has done more for Russia by long odds, than any other save Peter the Great himself—in other words, that great and wise stateman is shortly to be disgraced, at the behest of the ultra war party in Russia.—*Washington Star.*

THE NEW YORK ICE TRADE.—It is said all the ice companies of New York have their houses now about half filled, and expect to fill them entirely before spring. The Journal of Commerce says —The Knickerbocker Ice Company, which does the largest business, has now employed about 1,000 men at Rockland Lake, and about 50,000 tons of excellent quality have been harvested. The houses when full, contain about 120,000 tons. Before the last week, very little had been secured. At Highland Lake, the company have two large houses, capable of holding 20,000 tons; another to hold 12,000 tons has just been finished at Rhinebeck. The ice at the latter point is taken from the Hudson river. Barmore & Co. are also employing a large force at Rockland Lake, and will probably lay in at least 70,000 tons. Crompton & Wortendyke, at Kingston and Rondout, will secure nearly as much more. The Catskill Co. and Brown & Stone will lay a large quantity. Altogether, there is promise that about 250,000 tons of ice will be secured, in connection with this market. The cutting operations will be concluded, should the weather prove favorable, in a week or ten days.

Redemption of the Public Debt since Jan. 28, 1854.

Loan of 1842	$10,600
" 1846	47,100
" 1847	47,700
" 1848	3,000
Texan indemnity	18,000
Treasury notes outstanding	50
	126,450

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, February 4, 1854.

A MAINE LAW LYRIC.
Certainly Not

WRITTEN BY ALFRED TENNYSON.

"Marina in the Moated Grange."

With thickest growth of beard his face
Was matted in a ghastly smile;
His hat preserved the faintest trace
Of what was once a shapely tile;
His elbows glimmered through his coat,
His trowsers needed tailor's care,
His boots they were not of a pair,
And through them you his toes might note.
He only said, "It is the tipple,
The tipple 'tis," he said;
He murmured, "Go it like a cripple,
And go it 'till you're dead!"

He raised his hand at dewy morn,
He raised it far into the night,
And, in a tone of maudlin scorn,
The "temperance party" he would slight.
He drank his glass and called for more,
With trembling fingers searching out
For dimes within the tattered clout,
Which once the name of pocket bore.
He only said, &c.

Oft in the middle of the night
The wandering "Star" his body found,
Stretched in the kennel, beastly "tight,"
And senseless in a trance profound;
He was a dweller in the Tombs
And from that prison when exempt,
He sought relief from self-contempt
In brandy's soul-confusing fumes.
He only said, &c.

And ever as the lamp grew dim,
And brandy lay beyond his reach,
He saw pale spectres glare on him.
And mutter fiercely each to each.
Oh they were hours to freeze the soul,
When those blue corpses o'er him bent—
And, to convey the moral meant,
Each fiend upheld a glittering bowl.
He only said, &c.

There is, within some gloomy walls,
A high and hideous wooden thing,
And in its floor a door that falls,
Obedient to a secret spring.
Aye! groan and shriek! with cries and tears,
Mercy of earth and heaven demand
A wife's red blood is on your hand—
Your kindest gift to her for years.
So ends the ballad of the tripple,
Be warned and pray and think,
The tap is mother Murder's nipple,
You suck *blood* as you drink. H.

COINCIDENTAL FATE OF FOUR MASTED SHIPS.—A Pensacola correspondent states that it is a remarkable fact, that of the only three four masted sailing ships that were ever built, none have been fortunate. The first was the Columbus, built in British North America, and she was the only one that performed a passage. After her arrival in London, about the year 1824, she was sent back to Canada, and on her passage out was lost in the Bay of Biscay. The next was the Baron of Renfrew, a larger one yet. She was lost on her first passage, at Gravenlines. on the coast of France; and the last is the unfoatunate Great Republic, whose career is still shorter. There seems to be a fatality about, or belonging to, sailing vessels of its rig.

ICE BRIDGE AT NIAGARA FALLS.—The Rochester American, describing the ice bridge which now exists across Niagara river just below the American Fall, at the foot of the ferry staircase, says:

It is formed of cakes of ice heaped up together in every possible shape, and rises some twenty feet above the water. It is already used as a highway for foot passengers between the States and Canada. In front of the American Fall the ice is piled up in huge masses, and covers the rocks and banks in every fantastic form, presenting in the sun-light the most magnificent appearance. Luna Isiland is one vast palace of ice, and all the banks of Goat Island are sheeted with the frozen spray. The Canada side and Table Rock, are loaded with ice, and it is from this point that the splendid crystal panorama of the American side offers its glaring and sparkling front.

THE REMAINS OF PULASKI.—A report that the remains of Pulaski had been discovered has caused a great controversy in Georgia. A letter from Col. James Lynch, of South Carolina, states that his grandfather was a surgeon in the army and extracted the bullet which gave Pulaski his death. He also says:

"Although a desperate wound, my grandfather thought the count could have recovered from it had he consented to remain under his care and follow the American army on a litter. Count Pulaski, however, resisted this proposal, because he feared a sortie and pursuit by the British army, and his consequent capture, in which event he believed that the Brisish government would have sent him to Russia, a power with whom he was in deadly hostility, and whose persecutions had driven him from Poland an exile and martyr. Rather than this, he said he should prefer death, and take the chance of a cure in the French fleet, commanded by D'Estaing. Accordingly he was carried on shipboard. died on the passage round to Charleston, and his body was buried in the seas."

EXTENSION OF A BOUNTY LAND ACT.—The time for issuing and locating certain bounty land warrants for military service in the war of 1812, under several acts of Congress. having expired on the 26th of June last, an act has been passed by both Houses granting a further term of five years for satisfying the same. This will relieve from suspension many cases now pending in the Pension office. and render available for sale or location many warrants already issued.

IMMENSE FLOCK OF PIGEONS.—A pigeon roost ten miles long by five broad, in Franklin county, Indiana, it is said, is now swarming with pigeons. The roar of their wings on arriving and departing from the roost is tremendous, and the flocks. during the flight, darken the heavens. The ground is covered to the depth of several inches with their manure.—Thousands are killed by a casualties from breaking limbs of trees, and hundreds of hogs live upon them.

ENTHUSIASTIC DEMONSTRATION.—A few years ago. when Mrs. Farren was playing a very brilliant engagement at New Orleans, an incident occurred which will never be forgotten by those present. Mrs. F. was personating some very arduous character, and one where the interest and sympathy of the audience was demanded, when, in the middle of a very exciting scene, an apple came flying from the gallery upon the stage. The husband of the lady, very much incensed at the supposed insult. rushed to the gallery, and in a loud voice demanded instant satisfaction. For some time he was unable to discover the individual, but at length a person whom he noticed for the first time inquired, "Do you want to know who fired that apple?" "Yes!" answered Mr. F., boiling with rage, and a faint hope of instant revenge on the malefactor glimmering upon his countenance. With a face expressive of strong enthusiasm he said: "*Well, I did: and I would throw a bushel of apples. if I had them, to a woman that will play as well as she did!*"

The Journal of Commerce in an article on the same subject,—and taking it for granted that the "Western Powers" are to fight—reminds us that,—

"It is the first time, for ages at last, that France and England have been allies in a European war.—All our recollections, whether personal or historical. of wars in Europe, represent to our minds a French and an English array against each other; and it has fallen into a proverb, how intensely the two nations hated each other. It is unquestionable if Nelson, with all his enthusiasm about "England expecting every man to do his duty," could ever have been prevailed upon to go into action with the French except as their foe. But the times are changed, and now the English,

When in Trafalgar Bay,
'They see the Frenchman lay."

as their song has it: will have to hail them as friends, instead of pouring broadside into them as enemies; while on land, the same banners that were raised in mutual defiance at Waterloo, will be seen floating in friendly alliance on the banks of the Danube."

THE FIRST DOG OF EUROPE.—In a good book in which Mr. Cruikshank (we do not mean our temperate friend George) describes the African Gold Coast, he says:—

"The Africans are exceedingly fond of spicture in their room. George the Fourth, in his coronation robes, may be seen disputing for space with Punch and his dog Toby as they appear in the frontispiece of his publication."

Mr. Punch has a loftiness which happily renders him perfectly indifferent to all insults: but is requested by Toby, who is of a more excitable disposition, to say that he is quite incapable of such a dispute as is here attributed to him. Where George the Fourth, with or without his coronation robes, is admired, Toby declines to compete for homage, and nothing but the ignorance of these poor blacks can excuse their hanging George within perfume-reach of Toby. However, Toby hopes that missionary exertions may teach these Africans to set a juster value on public characters.

Froze to Death.

Mr. J. A HODGINS, aged about 45, was found dead in a field near Notasulga, on Monday evening, January 9th. His residence was about one mile from this place, and we learn that he left here on Saturday night (7th inst.) intoxicated, for home.—From the facts, as we have been able to gather them, he doubtless soon became unable to walk, and fell in the field above named, where he was found cold and lifeless on the evening of Monday. From the appearance of the ground, where he lay, he must have struggled hard in the agonies of death. The weather was extremely cold and rainy, which together with rum, most mournfully closed the earthly career of poor Hodgins. The deceased was a peaceable, honorable, and high-minded man. He injured no one but himself. His morbid appetite for rum, which he strove hard to check, was too great for him—he fell, like many of the noblest of the race, by a too familiar acquaintance with ardent spirits.

He was originally from North Carolina, where he probably has many connections. It may be melancholy satisfaction to them, and others. to know that Mr. Hodgins was decently interred at this place, on which occasion, Rev. Messrs. Bently and Zachary, of the Methodist church, officiated. The deceased was possessed of much goodness of heart, and unswerving integrity. Let us cherish his many virtues, and throw the broad mantle of charity over his foiables. And, though his sun went down under a cloud, let us hope that when the resurrection morn shall come, it will arise in a clear sky.

The death of Mr Hodgins, should be a lasting warning to all, to flee from the inebriating cup! "Though *dead*, he yet speaketh!" Let us heed the solemn lesson.

Notasulga, (Ala) Herald.

HOW TO GET A FEATHER BED.—The following extract is from Lover's "Handy Andy:"

"In carrying off the small thing of a feather bed, Jake Take, the burglar, showed the skill of a high practitioner, for he descended the stairs backwards."

"Backwards!" exclaimed Larry Hogan, "what's that for?"

"You'll see by and by," said Croggins. "He descended backward, when suddenly he heard the door opening and a female voice exclaiming:

"Where are you going with that bed?"

"I'm going up stairs with it, ma'am," said Jake, whose backward position favored his lie, and he began to walk up again.

"Come down," said the lady; "we want no bed here, man"

"Mr. Sullivan, ma'am,s ent me home with it himself," said Jake.

"Come down, I tell you," said the lady in a rage, "there's no Mr. Sullivan here."

"I beg your pardon, my lady," said Jake. Then turning around and marching off with the bed fair and easy.

Well, there was a regular shilho in the house when the thing was found out, and cart ropes wouldn't hold the lady for the rage she was in.

"MY CONSCIENCE!"—Mrs. Frager, of Stark county, O., last week gave birth to three boys, two of which lived. She has presented her husband with six children within a year!—*Exchange.*

Several years since we learn from undoubted authority, a lady of this town (Portsmouth Va.) presented her husband with 7 children *in ten* months. In the first instance four, and in ten *months* thereafter three more. Portsmouth is a great place for babies.

Portsmouth Globe.

TOLEDO MARKETS.—The following was the "state of the market" in Toledo. Ohio, according to the last accounts:

"Butter *strong* at 18 and 20c.; Cheese *lively*; Candles *light*; Feathers do.; Venison *dear*; Beefsteak *firm*; Buckwheat Flour on the *rise*; Quills, &c., *stationary*; Pig Iron, Lead, &c., *heavy*; Powder *prime—goes off* at usual rates; Boots fashionably *tight*; Pantaloons do; Shirt Collars on a *stand*; Water Crafts for *sale*; Whiskey *downward* tendency"

What is a worse *state* for unhappy married couples to be in, than that of being unhappy in themselves?

Answer.—South Carolina, for that *state* grants no divorce.

MR. EVERETT ON THE NEBRASKA BILL.—The Daily Advertiser, of Boston, which is understood to represent the opinions of Mr. Everett, has, we observe, taken a decided stand in opposition to Douglas' Nebraska bill.

Read! Read!! Read!!!

Dr. Hampton's Vegetable Tincture, the Great Restorative and Invigorator of the system. This article, which has made so many wonderful cures, was discovered by Dr. Jesse Hampton, of Louisville, Ky, now in fine health in the 79th year of his age, and is acknowledged by those who have used it to be the *best* family medicine in use; and is *warranted free from all mineral substances.* By its mild action on the Stomach, Liver and Kidneys; it will cure the diseases of those organs, with all Chronic Complaints, as Dispepsia, Cough, Asthma, Bronchial and Lung Affections Pains in the Back, Side and Breast, Consumption, Scrofula, Fits, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Fistula, Bowel Complaint, Worms, Nervous Debility, with all Diseases arising from Impure Blood

As a Female Medicine it has no equal. It will change the complexion from a palid to a blooming one.

Wherever introduced its success is *unbounded.* It has certificates from Hon. Henry Clay, Hon. R. M. Johnson, Vice President of the United States, Hon John H. T. Jerome, Mayor of the city of Baltimore, the Spanish Consul, Judge Davis, Lund Washington, from a Chaplain of the United States Navy, from the State Department at Washington, from the brother of the Physician of the Emperor of France who was cured by it after all other remedies had failed, and from hundreds of others, making up an amount of testimony never before given to any discovery of medicine. A trial of it will convince the most skeptic.

FROM HON. W. P. THOMASSON, M. C., FROM KY.—SCROFULA.—It affords me pleasure to state that Dr. Jesse Hampton's Tincture has effected a most extraordinary cure of my servant boy, Albert. The patient was three years old, and had the scrofula—(his father was scrofulous.) The boy was a moving mass of sores from head to foot; the upper lids of the eyes were much swollen, and turned inside out, exhibiting horrible, mattering ulcers that protruded over the eyeballs so as to produce blindness. It is strange, yet true, this child, that I felt resigned to see die, as a relief from suffering, has been restored to health under the treatment of Dr. Hampton. W. P THOMASSON.

Louisville, March 20, 1851.

See advertisement in another column.

Holloway's Pills, an admirable remedy for Indigestion and Disordered Stomachs.

The Widow of an Officer in the Army, residing at Southampton, who had lived for several years in India, suffered there so dreadfully from the liver complaint and indigestion that she could scarcely ever keep any food on her stomach, and her system became thereby so debilitated that she was reduced to a complete skeleton, and suffered continually from sick headaches and nervousness. On her return to England she commenced taking Holloway's Pills, and in the course of six weeks this unrivalled medicine removed all traces of those distressing complaints, and she now enjoys the best of health.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand (near Temple Bar, London,) and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the British Empire, and of those of the United States, in Boxes at 37½c., 87c., $1 50. each Wholesale by the principal Drug houses of the Union; by Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands, New York; S. B. & J. A. Evans, Wilmington, N. C.

☞There is a considerable saving by taking the largest sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box.

NEW BOOKS. Greenwood Leaves, by Grace Greenwood, 1st and 2nd series; Recollections of my Childhood, by Grace Greenwood; My Pets, by Grace Greenwood; Stoddard's Fairy Land; do. Poems; Saxe's Poems; Thalatta; Life of Pinkney; Mrs. Heman's Poems; Men of the Time; White Slaves of England; Henry's Stories; Valentine Vox; Pickwick Papers; Mysteries of Three Cities; Yankee Yarns; Charcoal Sketches; Flush Times of Alabama and Mississippi; Life's Discipline; English Items; Farmer's Guide; Alcohol; Fern Leaves and Little Ferns. Received to-day by Schr. Ann Smith, and for sale by

Feb. 7, 1854 J. T. MUNDS.

☞Commercial and Herald copy.

STATIONERY! STATIONERY!!—A large supply just received per Express, Cap Paper, Letter Paper, Fergusson & Brothers Extra Superfine Highly Finished White Laid Post in quarter Reams; Adhesive Letter Files; Fabers Polygrades; 25 Gro. Collins, Brown & Co.'s Bank Pens; just received, and for sale at S. W. WHITAKER'S.

LARD! LARD!!—5 bbls., superfine article, just received and for sale by W. M. SHERWOOD & CO.

JUST RECEIVED—A general and splendid assortment of PERFUMERY and FANCY ARTICLES, suitable to Fall Trade. TOILET SOAPS and LUBIN POWDERS; 30,000 HAVANA CIGARS. A fresh and large supply of DRUGS, MEDICINES, and CHEMICALS. 100 ozs. of French and English QUININE. A large supply of WHITE LEAD just received. For sale by

Sept. 16, '53 —11-tf—3—] C & D. DUPRE.

☞ Herald and Commercial copy.

OUR LAST APPEAL.—We have a few accounts due us 1st January, and unpaid; also, Notes falling due daily. We shall leave for New York next week, early. Will you call and settle immediately? SCOTT & BALDWIN.

PRIME NEW CROP MOLASSES. 200 hhds. now landing from Brig S. P. Brown, and for sale by

Feb 7. J. HATHAWAY & SON.

J. R. RESTON & CO. have just received, from Boston and New York, fresh supplies, consisting of No. 1 Mess Mackerel, in kits and quarter barrels; Fresh Goshen and Maryland County Butter; Colgate's Soap, in half and whole boxes; Buckwheat, in boxes and bags, and by the pound; Java Coffee, in small pockets; Matches, in wood and paper boxes; Layer Rasins; Ulm Prunes; Cooking Prunes; Cooking Soda; Washing Soda; Imported Cigars, very cheap; Chewing and Smoking Tobacco; Pearl Barley; Dutch, Sapsago, and English Cheese; Indigo; another lot of Sperm and Adamantine Candles; besides, North Carolina and Northern Flour. [Feb. 7th, '54.

MARRIED.

In this town, on the 2d inst., by James Corbet, Esq., Mr. WILLIAM GUTHERY, to Miss. POLSEY ANN KING.

In Duplin county, on the 31st ult., by the Rev. DAVID WELLS, Mr. ALEXANDER H MERRITT, of Sampson, to Miss JULIA, daughter of JOHN PAGE, Esq., of Duplin county.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA

ARRIVED.

Feb. 6—Schr. Mary & Louisa, Adams, from New York, in ballast, to Geo. Harriss.

Schr. Mary Patterson, Dole, from Charleston, to George Harriss; with iron for N. C. R. R. Co.

Schr. Champion, Bartlett, from Boston, to Adams, Bro & Co; with lime and potatoes.

Brig Denmark, Gamage, from Boston, to J. H. Chadbourn & Co. On the passage a man named Lane, of Gloucester, Mass., was lost overboard. The D., when coming in over New Inlet Bar, struck and remained there for three days, when she went on the beach, and was towed off about 8 days since by the steam tug Sam. Beery;—lost foresail foretopsail, &c.

6—Schr. Ann Smith, Smith, from New York, to T. C. Worth; with mdze. to sundry persons.

Brig S. P. Brown, Freeman, fm Havana, to J. Hathaway & Son: with molasses.

Br. Barque Mary Black, Hooker, fm Liverpool, to J. & D. McRae & Co.; with salt.

Schr. Ambassador, Allen, from New York, to J. & D. McRae & Co.

Schr. Magellan, McLoud, fm Boston, to J. & D. McRae & Co.

Schr. Ann & Susan, Myers, from Providence, R. I., to J. H. Flanner.

Schr. Champion, Bartlett, fm Boston, to Adams, Bro. & Co.; with mdze.

Schr. Joseph Ann, Alden, fm Newbern. to J. R. Blossom; with corn.

6—Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

Schr. Kensington, Jones, 62 hours from New York, to T. C. Worth; with mdze. for sundry persons.

Brig Reuben Carver, Wooster, from New York for Nassau River, Fla., in ballast, to Russell & Bro. The R. C. put in here in a leaky condition. and will undergo repairs.

7—Brig Kate Heath, Bennett, from Havana, to Miles Costin; with molasses and syrup.

Steamer Rowan, Barber, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

Steamer Evergreen, Watson, from Fayettville, to McRary & Cazaux.

8—Schr. E. S. Powell, Crary, fm New York, to Geo. Harriss; with mdze.

Schr. Lucy Whetham, Milton, fm Philadelphia, to George Harriss; with mdze.

Schr. James House, Line. from New York, in ballast, to Geo. Harriss.

Schr. Adelaid, Smith, fm New York. in ballast. to George Harriss.

Schr. Agnes, Lord, fm New York, to J. H. Flanner.

Brig Matinac, Thorndyke, fm Boston, to J. & D. McRae & Co.

Brig Birchard & Torrey, ———, fm New York, to Jos. R. Blossom.

Schr. Tyro, Adkins, fm Boston, to J. R. Blossom.

Schr. Marietta, Joice, fm New York, to J. R. Blossom.

Schr. Independence, Smith, from Hyde co., to J. R. Blossom; with corn.

Schr. Washington, Smith, fm New York, to T. C. Worth.

Br. Brig Albina, Trefey, from New York, in ballast, to DeRosset & Brown.

CLEARED

Feb. 4—Schr. Mary Powell, Davis, for New York, by Geo. Harriss; with 72 bales cotton, 716 bushels pea nuts, 255 bbls. spirits turpentine, 1380 do. rosin.

6—Schr. Pinta, Holt, for New York, by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with 400 bushels pea nuts, 1,000 bbls. rosin.

Brig Horace Greely, Smith, for Philadelphia, by Rankin & Martin; with 6 bags, 5 hhds. and 31 bbls. fruit, 332 bushels pea nuts, 300 bbls. spirits turpentine, 200 do. tar, 100 do. pitch, 1,028 do. rosin.

Brig Maria T. Wilder, Cunningham, for Baltimore, by J. H. Chadbourn & Co.; with 103,000 feet lumber.

Schr. John Perkins, Hutchinson, for Boston, by Adams, Bro. & Co.; with rice and naval stores.

6—Brig Florence, Hopkins, for Boston, by J. H. Chadbourn & Co.; with 100 bbls. rosin, 129,000 feet lumber.

Schr. Jasper, Shortwell, for New London, by J. H. Chadbourn & Co.; with 70,000 feet lumber.

7—Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutterloh.

Schr. Byzantum, Coleman, for Boston, by T. C. Worth; with 783 bbls rosin, 187 do. spirits turpentine, 176 bushels pea nuts.

Schr. Elouise, Robinson, for New York, by T C. Worth; with 740 bush. pea nuts, 269 bundles paper, 5 hhds. molasses, 409 bbls. flour, 27 bales cotton, 40 bags wheat, 19 bags seed, 22 bags fruit, 20 bbls. do., 4 bales waste, and 770 bbls. rosin.

7—Schr. L. P. Smith, Derrickson, for New York, by DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores, &c.

Schr. Mary Isabella, Summers, for Baltimore, by Russell & Bro.; with 17 rolls leather, 37 bales cotton, 51,000 feet lumber.

8—Steamer Chatham, McRae, for Fayetteville, by T. C. & B. G. Worth.

8—Steamer Sun, Rush, for Fayetteville, by J. J. Lippitt.

9—Schr. Cyrus Chamberlain, Hawes, for Boston, by Rankin & Martin; with naval stores and pea nuts.

Schr S. R. Potter, Sooy, for Charleston, S. C., by Rankin & Martin; with naval stores, &c.

9—Brig R. R. Haskins, Snow, for Cardenas, by J. Hathaway & Son; with 100,500 feet lumber.

JUST RECEIVED, per Schrs. E. S. Powell and W. H. Smith: 30 bbls. R. L. & A. Stuart's C. Yellow Sugar; 10 do. A crushed Sugar; 20 bags green, Rio Coffee; 10 boxes of superior hard Candles, assorted; 2 bbls. large. No. 1 New Mackerel; 1 bbl. large No. 1 Pickled Salmon; 5 quintals large Codfish; 2 hhds. prime P. R. Sugar; 2 dozen Tomato Catsups. Low for cash at

Feb. 10, 1854. GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

JUST RECEIVED.
20 Bags Rio Coffee,
10 Bbls. Refined Brown Sugar,
4 Hhds. Porto Rico, "
5 Bbls. Crushed, "
10 Hhds. Cuba Molasses,
15 Boxes Soap,
5 " Excelsior do.
10 " Pearl Starch,
20 " Assorted Candy,
10 " Adamantine Candles,
10 Bbls. Mess Pork,
30 Boxes Eastern Cheese,
6 Qr. Cask Superior Old French Brandy,
5 " " Port Wine,
3 " " Maderia, do.
3 " " Malaga, do.

Dry Goods and Family Groceries always kept on hand—and for sale, by UTLEY & ALDERMAN.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from hunting with dog or gun, or ranging or feeding cattle or hogs, or in anywise trespassing on my Rocky Point lands.

Feb. 10, 1854.—23-3m* WOODMAN S. SIDBURY.

JOHN I. SMITH,
WHOLESALE
UMBRELLA
AND
PARASOL
MANUFACTURER,
234 and 235
BROADWAY, New York.
(*Next door to the BROADWAY BANK.*)

Is now prepared to offer the MERCHANTS visiting the city to buy their Spring goods, the

LARGEST AND MOST BEAUTIFUL
assortment of
Umbrellas and Parasols,

to be found in Europe or America. You are respectfully invited to call and examine the stock

BEFORE PURCHASING.

N. B.—Please cut out this card and put it in your memorandum book for reference.

JOHN I. SMITH,

Feb. 10, '54—23-3m] Manufacturer.

DAILY EXPECTED.
40 Bbls. Planting Potatoes,
20 " Eatring Apples,
And for sale by UTLEY & ALDERMAN.

WANTED.—50,000 lbs. Rags, for which we will pay the highest prices, in cash or trade.

UTLEY & ALDERMAN.

FAYETTEVILLE FLOUR.—30 bbls. New Superfine fresh from Fayetteville, from under the Inspector's Eye. Low for cash at GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

The Society of Dental Surgeons of the State of New York.

ADMIT TO MEMBERSHIP Dentists of moral character. upon the applicant's having studied and attended to Dental practice several years; and by his being examined, and also his practice, in several of his patients' mouths, by a committee of Dentists of the Society; and the Society also grants to its members Diplomas, upon the applicant and his practice being again examined by another committee of Dentists of the Society, and upon the report of this committee the Society votes if the applicant shall have granted to him the *Society's Diploma*, declaring the applicant's qualifications to practice, &c.

A Diploma from said Society has been granted several years since to the undersigned, upon the above conditions.

To attain to skill in this speciality of Surgery, the principles of the Theory and Practice of Medicine must be studied.

During two years, the writer witnessed the practice, and received the Instruction of one of the most celebrated Dentists in Philadelphia; and by him was instructed in the art of making Artificial Porcelain Teeth, and in Mechanical Dentistry, *i. e.*, mounting Artificial Teeth on Gold Plate for insertion. He has been engaged in practice in Pennsylvania, North and South Carolina, and Georgia, 10 years, and in Broadway, New York, 5 years, where he would still have been, but that the *dust and smoke thereof thrust him out.*

Teeth can be preserved, if their defective and decayed places are *timely and skillfully filled with gold*; but it is the Dentist only, who can examine and judge when they should be filled.

Attendance to Dental Practice is given, from 10 o'clock, A. M., until 5 o'clock, P. M. Office opposite Carolina Hotel Patronage is solicited.

Consultation is respectfully offered *gratuitously.*

K. SPENCER.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 14th, 1854 110-3mw-1awd

A COMPLETE DICTIONARY OF POETICAL QUOTATIONS, comprising the most excellent and appropriate passages in the old British Poets, with choice and copious selections from the best modern British and American Poets—edited by Sarah Josepha Hall. Received and for sale at S. W. WHITAKER'S.

FLOWER SEEDS.—A supply of Flower seeds, of choice varieties. For sale by S. B. & J. A. EVENS.

Jan. 18. [Com., Her., and Goldsboro' Telegraph copy.

WILMINGTON WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale prices. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

Beeswax, ℔ lb.	25	@	00
Beef Cattle, ℔ 100 lbs.	5 00	@	6 00
Bricks, ℔ M.	7 25	@	12 00
Candles, ℔ lb.			
Tallow	14	@	15
Adamantine	25	@	28
Sperm	35	@	50
Coffee, ℔ lb.			
Java	14	@	15
Laguayra	13	@	14
Cuba	00	@	00
Rio	12	@	13
St. Domingo	11	@	12
Cotton, ℔ lb.	9	@	9¼
Corn Meal, ℔ bush	90	@	1 00
Domestics,			
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	7½	@	8
Yarn, ℔ lb.	16	@	17
Eggs, ℔ doz	20	@	22
Empty Barrels, each, Spts. Turp.	1 87½	@	2 25
Feathers, ℔ lb	55	@	00
Fish, ℔ bbl.,			
Mullets	5 50	@	6 00
Mackerel, No. 1		@	00 00
do. No. 2		@	0 00
do. No. 3		@	0 00
Shad, Ocean,	00 00	@	00 00
Herrings, East.		@	0 00
do. N.C. roe,		@	00 00
do. Smoked, ℔ box	.40	@	50
Dry Cod, ℔ cwt.	3 75	@	4 50
Flour, ℔ bbl.,			
Canal	9 00	@	11 00
Baltimore	00	@	0 00
Fayetteville	8 50	@	9 00
Grain, ℔ bush.			
Corn	90	@	00
Oats	00	@	60
White Beans		@	1 50
Pease, Cow	00	@	00
Rice, rough	1 00	@	1 05
do., clean, ℔ lb	4	@	4½
Hay, ℔ 100 lbs.			
Eastern	0 00	@	0 00
Northern	1 10	@	1 20
Iron, ℔ lb.			
English, ass'd	4½	@	00
American, ref.	5½	@	00
do. sheer	0	@	00
Swede	5½	@	00
Lime, ℔ bbl.	1 20	@	1 37½
Liquors, ℔ gall. (domestic.)			
Whiskey	34	@	36
N. E. Rum	00	@	40
Gin	42	@	45
Branly	42	@	45
do. Apple	.75	@	1 00
Lumber, ℔ M., (River.)			
Floor.B'ds.	00	@	13 00
Wide do.	0 00	@	8 50
Scantling	0 00	@	7 50
Molasses, per gallon.			
New Orleans	00	@	00
Cuba	21	@	22
Nails, ℔ lb.			
Cut	5½	@	0
Wrought	10	@	12½

Naval Stores, ℔ 280 lbs. Turpentine,			
*Virgin dip	0 00	@	3 32
Yellow dip	0 00	@	4 15
Hard	0 00	@	2 35
Tar	0 00	@	2 15
Pitch	0 00	@	1 65
Rosin, No. 1	0 00	@	0 00
do. No. 2	0 00	@	0 00
do. No. 3	1 05	@	1 08
Sp'ts Turp., ℔ gallon	00	@	63
Varnish, ℔ gal	20	@	22
Oils, ℔ gallon.			
Sperm	1 15	@	1 65
Linseed, raw	75	@	80
do. boiled	00	@	90
Whale	0 00	@	0 00
Rosin	20	@	75
Potatoes,			
Sweet, ℔ bush.	.75	@	85
Irish, do	00	@	0 00
do ℔ bbl.	3 50	@	3 75
Provisions, ℔ lb.			
N. C. Bacon,			
Hams	11	@	12
Middlings	9	@	00
Shoulders	8½	@	9
Hog round	8½	@	9½
Western Bacon,			
Middlings	7½	@	8
Shoulders	6½	@	7
N. C. Lard	10	@	11
West'n do	10	@	11
Butter	21	@	27
Cheese	10	@	10½
Pork, Mess, ℔ bbl.	16 50	@	17 50
do. Prime	00 00	@	00 00
Beef, Mess	13 50	@	14 00
do. Fulton Market	00 00	@	20 00
Poultry.			
Chickens, live	.20	@	25
do. dead	.25	@	30
Turkeys, live	.75	@	1 12½
do. dead, lb	12½	@	15
Salt,			
Alum ℔ bush.	.60	@	65
Liverpool ℔ sack, ground	1 50	@	1 60
do. fine	00	@	0 00
Sugars, ℔ lb.			
Porto Rico	7	@	8
New Orleans	5½	@	7
Muscovado	5½	@	7
Loaf & crush	10½	@	11
Clarified and Granulated	7	@	9
Soap, ℔ lb.	5½	@	7½
Shingles, ℔ M.			
Contract	5 00	@	5 50
Common	2 50	@	3 00
Staves, ℔ M.			
W. O. Bbl.	00 00	@	0 00
R. O. Hhd.	00 00	@	15 00
Ash Head'g.	0 00	@	12 00
Timber, ℔ M.			
Shipping	00 00	@	00 00
Mill, prime	8 00	@	11 00
do. inferior to ordinary	6 00	@	7 00
Tallow, ℔ lb.	11	@	12

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.;—say on Lumber 80 cents to $1 ℔ M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 @ 15 cents ℔ bbl.—and on naval stores, when brought per railroad, about the same expenses are incurred.——*For Virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth is made, according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	$ 55	a	$ 60
Spirits Turpentine, do	.00	a	90
Rice, per 100 pounds, gross	.00	a	22½
Cotton, per bale,	1 25	a	1 50
Cotton goods and yarns, per foot,		a	6
Flaxseed, per cask,	.00	a	90
Ground Peas, per bushel,	6	a	8
Lumber, per M.,	7 00	a	12 00
TO PHILADELPHIA.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	55	a	65
Spirits Turpentine, do	.00	a	90
Ground Peas, per bushel,		a	8
Lumber, per M., as to size	5 50	a	8 00
Cotton goods and yarns, per cubic foot,	8	a	0
Rice per 100 lbs			22½
TO BOSTON.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	65		70
Spirits Turpntine, do	.00	a	1 00
Lumber, perM.	11 00	a	14 00

Wilmington Bank Rates of Exchange.

Baltimore	1 per ct. prem.	Philadelphia	1 per ct. prem
New York,	1 " "	Virginia	½ " "
Boston,	1 " "	Charleston,	¾ " "

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 9, 1854.

TURPENTINE — Since our review of Thursday last the Turpentine market has ruled more steady; the quotation, however, at the close of Tuesday show an advance on the soft article of 5 cents. There has been a good demand thro'-out the week from shippers and distillers, and the sales foot up 7,971 barrels, as follows:

	Bbls.	Yellow dip	Virgin.	Hard.
Thursday	350	$4 10	$3 28	$2 35
Friday	905	4 10	3 28	2 35
Saturday	1,050	4 10	3 28	2 35
Monday	3,651	4 10@4 15	3 22@3 32	2 35
Tuesday	640	4 15	3 32	2 35
Wednesday	575	4 15	3 32	2 35
Thursday	800	4 15	3 32	2 35

The market this morning opened firm at above figures, at which there is a fair enquiry far the article.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Has ruled unsteady since our last review, and sales have been made at a decline of 2 cents on our quotation of last week. Prices, however, advanced 3 cents on Tuesday, and the market closed at 63 cents ℔ gallon. On Wednesday there were no transactions that we could hear of. Sellers are asking 63 @ 65 cents, but buyers generally appear to be holding off, and show no disposition to operate above 62 cents. The sales of the week have been light, and foot up only 859 bbls., as follows:

Thursday,	180 bbls.	60 cents	℔ gallon.
Friday	335 "	60 "	"
Saturday	130 "	60 "	"
Monday	14 "	60 "	"
Tuesday	200 "	63 "	"

No transactions this morning up to the time of closing our enquiries. Fair supply on market

ROSIN—We hear of only one transaction this week in Rosin, which was on Thursday last, of 1160 bbls. Common, at $1 05@$1 08 for medium and large size bbls. There is a fair demand for the article, but buyers seem unwilling to operate, in consequence of the difficulty in shipping; held at $1@$1 10, as to size of bbls., and full supply on market.

PITCH—Is in moderate supply and but little demand. We note a sale a few days since of some 300 bbls. at $1 65 ℔ bbl.

TAR—Has improved a shade since our last, and is now in fair enquiry at $2 15 ℔ bbl. Sales during the week of 1,071 bbls. at $2 10 @ $2 15 ℔ bbl.; larger portion at latter figures.

COTTON—In consequence of the unfavorable news from Europe the market here is rather dull for Cotton, and we have heard of no transactions this week. Two or three parcels on market. Quotations nominal at 9¼ cents ℔ lb. for good quality.

CANDLES—We reduce our quotations a shade. For store rates we refer to our table.

COFFEE—There is a moderate supply of all descriptions in store, and our quotations are for store rates, as in quality.

CORN MEAL—The receipts of this article for the past two or three weeks have been small, and the supply in store is very light. We advance our quotations to $1 ℔ bushel.

EMPTY BARRELS—The market continues well supplied with Spirits Turpentine barrels, and sales are dull. Small parcels have been sold this week at $1 75@$1 87½ each, for second hand.

FEATHERS—Are in light supply, and sell at 55 cents ℔ lb.

FISH—Mullets are in moderate supply, and in fair enquiry; sales from store at our quotations, as in quality. See table. Few or no Mackerel in market.

FLOUR—The store price of Canal has gone up a shade higher, and sales are now made at $9@$11 ℔ bbl.; moderate supply. In Fayetteville brands we note sales during the week of several parcels at $8 50 for superfine; on Wednesday, 60 bbls. sold from wharf at $8 25 ℔ bbl. for superfine, 30 days. The market appears to be rather drooping, and only small parcels bring our highest figure. Retailing from store at $9 by single bbl. We quote at $8 50@$9 ℔ bbl., as in quantity.

GRAIN—In CORN we note about 1660 bushels received on Monday, which sold at 90 cents ℔ bushels from vessel; and Tuesday a boat load (800 bushels) inferior quality sold at 80 cents ℔ bushel;—two cargoes (3,000 bushels) also received by a dealer on Tuesday. The supply is very light, and the article in demand;—retails from store at 95 cents ℔ bushel.——OATS—No receipts, and the supply in store has nearly all been worked off. One or two cargoes would meet with quick sale at a fair quotation.——PEAS—A lot of 40 bushels Cow Peas received a day or two since, sold on Tuesday at $1 ℔ bushel The article is scarce, and there is a good enquiry.—Ground Peas appear to be in better demand, and the receipts are mostly engaged crops. About 3,000 bushels prime quality brought $1 08 ℔ bushel, a few days since. Parcels sell readily at 80 @ 95 cents ℔ bushel.——RICE—In the *rough* article we learn that sales have been made during the past two or three weeks of about 25,000 bushels at $1 ℔ bushel.—In *clean* we note sales only in the small way at 4½ cents ℔ lb.

HAY.—One or two small parcels inferior received this week, but we know of no sales. There is a fair supply in dealers hands, and limited demand.

LIME.—325 casks received this week to order. Sales from store at $1 25 @ $1 37½ ℔ cask.

MOLASSES.—About 280 hhds. new crop Cuba Molasses received since our last review. Sales of former arrivals have been made at 21 @ 22 cents ℔ gallon.

POTATOES.—60 bbls. Irish Planting Potatoes sold from wharf on Tuesday at $3 ℔ bbl. Sales at $3 50 @ $3 75 ℔ bbl. from store.

PROVISIONS.—In N. C. BACON we note a full supply and a dull market. There is little or no demand, and our quotations are for *old*. See table. Some small parcels of *new* have been sold from store at 9½ @ 10 cents for hog round, and 12 @ 12½ cents ℔ lb. for hams. The supply of Western is also full, and sales dull. See table for store rates.——BUTTER.—There is a fair supply of Northern in store, and sales are made at 21 @ 27 cents ℔ lb. for Goshen, as in quantity and quality.——PORK—We advance our quotations a shade on northern Mess, and we note small sales at $16 50 @ $17 50 ℔ bbl. *Fresh* Pork comes in sparingly, and is in demand at 7 @ 8 cents ℔ lb.——LARD—Continues in moderate supply, and rather dull of sale. Sells from store at 10 @ 11 cents ℔ lb.

POULTRY—The market is poorly supplied with poultry, and prices rule high. Live Turkeys sell at 75 cents @ $1 12½ each, and dead do. at 12½ @ 15 cents ℔ lb.; live chickens at 20 @ 25 cents each; and dead do. at 50 @ 60 cents ℔ pair.

SALT—We note the arrival this week of 5,500 sacks from Liverpool, and 1,000 do. coastwise. Sales as follows: 3,000 sacks, (to arrive, for another market,) at $1 25; 1,000 do. at $1 20 ℔ sack; and 2,500 do. at $1 12½ ℔ sack. The market is now well supplied, and but little demand. See table for store quotations. No receipts of Alum Salt this week.—There is little or no demand for the article, and fair supply in store. Retails at quotations.

SHINGLES—No demand, and receipts light. Some small parcels have come in and sold at $2 50 @ $3 ℔ M. for Common.

TIMBER—Arrives gradually, and is in moderate demand. The sales of the week reach about 20 @ 25 rafts, at extremes ranging within classified figures. See table.

TALLOW—There is but very little of this article in market, and we note some enquiries. We advance quotations to 11 @ 12 cents ℔ lb.

FREIGHTS—Rates coastwise are without change, and we refer to our table for last rates paid. Turpentine to New York brings 70 cents ℔ bbl. Vessels are much wanted, as there is a considerable quantity of produce waiting shipment.

FAYETTEVILLE, Feb. 6.—Bacon—8@8½; Beeswax—25@00; Coffee—Rio 13@14, Laguyra 00@14, St. Domingo, 00@00; Cotton—Strictly prime, 9¼@9⅜—prime 9@9¼—Fair 8@8½; Feathers 40@45; Flour—superfine $7 50@0—Fine $7 25@0 00—scratched $7 00 @ 0 00; Grain—Corn $1 10 @ 0 00; Wheat $1 10; Oats 60@00; Peas $1 00; Rye $1 00@1 10; Hides—dry 7@8—green 3@4; Lard 8½@9; Molasses—Cuba 26@27—N. Orleans 37½@40; Salt—Liverpool Sack $2.

Cotton—We notice a slight reduction, say ⅛ to ¼. Flour remains stationary, but not so strong a feeling. Corn rather heavy at present figures. Oats—Receipts fair. N. C. Whiskey—Receipts light; prices fully sustained. Turpentine $3 50 to 3 60. Spirits 56.—*Obs.*

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—(For the three previous days)—Naval Stores—Prime Soft Turpentine is held at $5 75 ℔ 280 lb., without further sales since our last. Spirits Turpentine declined to 67 cents, cash, with sales, including several hundred bbls for export, in prime shipping order.—White Rosin has improved. The transactions since Tuesday, are 400 bbls. Wilmington Turpentine to arrive, at $5 37½ ℔ 280 lb.; 1000 Spirits Turpentine, principally at 67 cents, but embracing some, in lots, at 68, cash; 1800 Wilmington Common Rosin, $1 80 @ 1 87½; 1050 North County, $1 70 @ 1 79; 200 No. 2, $2, delivered; 400 do, $1 90, in yard; 3950 No. 1, $2 25 @ 3 50 ℔ 280 lb., including a lot of 3000 bbls. at $2 50 @ 3—prime pale is scarce, and wanted at higher prices; and 900 Tar, $3 20 @ 3 25, in order, the former rate for 600 bbls. in yard. The stock of Spirits Turpentine is believed to be about 5000 bbls.

Rice—The entire sales of the week amount to about 2000 tcs. at $4 @ 4 87½, cash. The high prices at the South, together with the high rates of freight hither, prevents an accumulation of stock.

NEW YORK, February 7, 12.10 P. M.

According to the statement of the New York Board of Brokers, the sales of Cotton during the week ending at noon on Monday, comprised 16,000 bales, at an advance of a quarter of a cent. The sales on Monday only summed up 700 bales, and the market closed dull. Rio Coffee was firm, but the transactions were limited to 800 bags at 11⅞ cents per lb. Flour was firm, with an upward tendency; and there was an active speculative demand. 21,000 bbls. changed hands at $9 for Straight State and $9¼ for good Ohio. 5500 bbls. of Western Canal brought $9.37½. In the Wheat market buyers were holding back for lower prices, Southern Corn had advanced 3 cents, and Mixed 3½ per bushel. There was a great export demand. 400 bbls. Spirits of Turpentine were sold at 66½ cents per gallon, and 400 bbls. Crude at $5.50 per cwt.

NEW YORK, Feb 7.—On Tuesday, in New York, Cotton was dull and 850 bales changed hands. 350 bags Coffee were disposed of at 11½ for Rio and 13½ cents for Java. The transactions were limited but prices were firm. Flour was firm with an upward tendency, and 15,000 bbls. changed hands at from $9 06¼@$9 37½. The demand for export was large. 1500 bbls. of Southern brought $9 50. In the Wheat market there were more buyers than sellers, in consequence of holders holding back for higher prices. The sales during the day, therefore, only comprised 4500 bushels. Prices for Corn were a trifle higher, and 40,000 bushels were sold.—300 bbls. of Spirits of Turpentine changed hands at 52 [Evidently an error.] cents ℔ gallon.—*Telegraphic Correspondence Charleston Papers.*

CHARLESTON, Feb. 7.—Cotton—There was quite an active demand for this article to-day, the sales having reached upwards of 2200 bales, as follows, viz: 210 bales at 8; 62 at 8⅞; 100 at 8⅞; 36 at 8½; 161 at 8¾; 145 at 9%; 175 at 9 1-16; 383 at 9⅛; 111 at 9 3-16; 97 at 9¼; 29 at 9⅜; 154 at 9⅝; 300 at 9¾; 177 at 10, and 160 bales at 10¼ cents. Market unsettled, and prices in favor of buyers.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 7th.—The Flour market is firm. Not much disposition to operate until further advices shall have been received from Europe. Sales of 700 bbls. Howard st. brands at $8 75; afterwards 300 bbls. at 8 81¼; also, 200 bbls. at $8 87½ ℔ bbl. Holders were firm in asking $8 87½. Small sales of City Mills at $8 87½ ℔ bbl. Rye Flour held at $5 50@5 56. Corn Meal $4@4 12 for country; city do. $4 50 asked. About 3000 bushels Wheat offered and mostly sold at $2@2 06 for red to $2 06@2 14 ℔ bushel for good to prime white. About 14,000 bushels of Corn offered and mostly sold at 88@94 cents for white, and 92 cents ℔ bushel for yellow. Rye $1 03 ℔ bushel. Oats 48@50 cents ℔ bushel. Sales of fair quality Rio Coffee at 11¼@11⅞ cents. very prime 12 cents ℔ lb. Sales of Whiskey in bbls. at 34 @35 cents; and hhds. 34 cents ℔ gallon.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 21.—Cotton.—Arrivals during the week have been very large, and uneasy feelings respecting the war has caused importers to place cargoes in the market as soon as landed. Current qualities American are one eighth lower, while leafy kinds are difficult of sale at irregular prices. Under the circumstances, the trade demand is fair and steady.

The week's sales, including parcels sent ex-ship, into the interior was 45,100 bales, of which 33,000 were American. Speculators took of the above 5,590 bales and Exporters 3,620 bales. The sales of Friday, the 20th, were 6,000 bale—the market closing languid. The authorized quotations are:—Fair Orleans, 6½d—Middling, 6 1-16 @ 6⅛. Fair Mobiles, 6⅛—Middling 6d. Fair Uplands, 6⅛—Middling 5⅞. Ordinary, 4¾ @ 5½—Inferior 3¾ @ 4. Week's Imports over 108,000 bales. Stock on hand 668,737 bales including 326,000 American.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.—There were large arrivals, but all seemed to meet a ready sale until Tuesday, 17th, when the market became languid, but again became more animated Wheat had met with a good speculative and moderate consumptive demand at 3d@4d advance on the week. Flour in good request, at 6d. @ 1s. advance. In Indian Corn a fair business was done at unchanged rates.—Richardson Brothers quote as follows: Western Canal Flour 43s 6d @ 43s 9d; Philadelphia and Baltimore 44s 3d @ 44s 6d; Ohio 44s; Sours 38s 6d. American white Wheat 12s 6d @ 13s; red 12s 6d @ 12s 8d; white Indian Corn 50s @ 51s; yellow and mixed 49s @ 50s. The market closed active and buoyant. Most of the Circulars agree with the above quotations, but Dennistown & Co., make Flour 1s, and white Wheat 3d above these rates.

Liverpool Provision Market.—Messrs. Gardiner & Co. report the week's sales of beef above the average, at full rates. New coming in slowly, and the high prices asked restricted business. Considerable sales of pork—French was bette and a disposition to operate in American—with several sales on the spot and to arrive. Irish curers asked 90c for bacon, which was very active, and prices tended upward. Late arrivals of new sold readily. Lard was in request on account of the high price of tallow—400 tons sold at 55s @ 56s to arrive, and 56s @ 58 on the spot. Cheese in good demand at full rates.

Linseed cake steady. Tallow, not much doing. Petersburg Y. C. had sold at 61s. 6d. @ 63s., but higher prices were demanded at the close. A few parcels South American brought 60s. @ 66s., and North American 61s. @ 62c.

Pot Ashes 31s. 6d. @ 32s. Rosin active and firm, sales of 4,000 bbls. at 6s. 6d. for common, and 13s. 6d. for fine. Turpentine active—to arrive at 14s. 6d. Spirits quiet.

Palm Oil declined to £42 Peruvian Guano £13 5s.; Bolivian £9 1s. Jute had advanced 10s. Carolina Rice quiet at 21s 6d. Coffee firm and the market bare. Sugar firm. Tea quiet.

Trade at Manchester was unchanged.

HAVRE, Jan. 18.—Sales of cotton for the week 2,500 bales.

HAVRE, Jan. 20.—Cotton is active at lower rates, New Orleans tries ordinaire 95f.; flour 49½f.

London Produce Market.—Coffee was temporarily dull. Rice met with a large demand from speculators. Sugar steady at full rates. Tea quiet. Breadstuffs dull. White wheat 83 @ 90s. ℔ qr.; red 76 @ 82s. Flour 42 @ 45. Freights were active.

NOW LANDING—Old Champagne and Cognac Brandy, Jamaica Rum, and Antwerp Gin; Pale and Brown Sherry; Madeira, Port, Malaga and Champagne Wines; also, a full assortment of Domestic Liquors, for sale by

Jan 27 FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have this day formed a Co-partnership under the name and style of JAMES F. GILLESPIE & CO., for the purpose of carrying on a GENERAL AGENCY AND COMMISSION BUSINESS.

JAMES F. GILLESPIE,
GEORGE S. GILLESPIE.

Wilmington,, Nov. 4th, 1853 (Com. copy.) 53-tf—10-tf

VISIT HARRISON'S VS. WHITEHURST'S
WILMINGTON GALLERY.

WHAT treasures of art does this little room contain!—Whichever way you turn, some immortal creation greets your eye. Here you can linger profitably for hours, contemplating the noblest of *God's* creation—man; here converse silently with the living and the dead, until the withered arm of memory seems again restored and strengthened, and reaches forth its hand to greet those with whom we were once intimately associated, but now inhabit the gloomy prison house of forgetfulness. Who would die without leaving so desirable a token of remembrance behind?

Here beauty, with its diversity of expression and features, glows forth from the plate with rapturous divinity, and fascinates the eye, until the heart worships them, not like the inimitable *virginly* Angels, the sainted *Madonna*, or the blue-bearded *Magdalene*, but as the unapproachable Daguerreotypes of relatives and friends, made by Harrison.

☞Visit his Gallery whether you wish one of his unequalled pictures or not. Mr. H. is acknowledged to be the best Daguerreotypist in the State. A VISITOR.

Nov. 29th, 1853 73-tf

GRAND EXHIBITION at TAYLOR & PETTEWAY'S.—We are just receiving per Schrs. A. J. DeRosset, D. L. Sturges and Alba, from New York, *a fresh supply of Groceries, &c.*—viz: 5 bbls Buckwheat; 20 do. Sugar Crackers; 10 half do. do.; 25 bbls. Soda Crackers; 10 half barrels Soda Crackers; 25 barrels Pilot Bread; 15 half do. do.; 30 bbls. Butter Crackers; 15 half do. do.; 25 bbls. choice Apples; 5 do. Dill's Snuff; 25 boxes assorted Candy; 50 boxes Raisins; 25 half do. do.; 15 qr. do. do.; 20 bbls. City Mess Pork; 10 half bbls. Fulton Market Beef; 50 boxes Cheese; 500 lbs. Smoked Beef; 50 fresh Tongues; 10 cases assorted Pickles; 100 boxes Sardines; 20 do. Adamantine Candles; 10 do. Sperm do.; 4 cases Preserved Ginger. &c., &c., &c., &c.; with which we can supply the town at a very low price, for *cash.*

BRIDGEWATER FIRE AND WEATHER PROOF PAINT, dry and in oil—cheaper and superior to any other Paint in use, for sale by

Jan. 13. FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

NAILS.—200 Kegs, assorted sizes, for sale by

Jan. 13. FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, FEB. 6, 1854.

Authorized Agents for the Journal.

James M. Redmond, Tarboro', Edgecombe co., N. C
Josiah Johnson, Clinton, Sampson county.
Joseph R. Kemp, Bladen county.
James H. Meredith, Gravelly Hill, Bladen co.
B. Barnes, Black Creek, Wayne county.
Lewis Jones, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir county.

Rivers and Harbors—Our Bars.

It seems to be generally understood that no *general* River and Harbor Bill, not based upon the recommendations and estimates of the Engineer department, is likely to receive the sanction of the President.—Any omnibus Bill, encumbered with all sorts of local appropriations, evidently unnational in their character, is bound to be met by a Presidential veto. It is fortunate for our work, that the report of the Engineer department, and of the commission appointed to examine it, both report strongly in favor of it, as national, feasible, and important;—that it will be included in any Bill which the Committee on Commerce may report, we feel certain, as we do that any Bill including only such works, will be sanctioned by the President. Of course no Bill has yet been reported or matured. It has been the usage for such Bills to originate in the House, and we suppose that usage will be adhered to in the present instance.

Yesterday we had the pleasure of meeting Rob't Strange Jr., Esq., who, with R. H. Cowan, Esq., has just returned from Washington City. It is quite too early in the session to make any certain calculations, and of course these gentlemen cannot pretend to do so; but they are not without strong hopes of a liberal appropriation being made. The very best feeling seems to exist towards the work, and the United influence of the N. Carolina delegation in both Houses will be exerted in its favor.

We were assured yesterday or the day before, by a merchant of this place, who is practically acquainted with, as well as interested in, such matters, that the improvement in the Bar at the entrance of the River, produced by the works on Bald Head, is already perceptible. This is certainly a strong ground for urging a continuance of the work to completion.

Daily Journal, 3d inst.

For the Journal.

Mr. Fulton:—

Judging from the signs of the times, it is evident that our opponents are going to make a dreadful effort to carry Old Rip Van Winkle, in the ensuing campaign; and doubtless they will, if we do not wake up, and arouse Old Rip from his slumbers. It is high time that we were organizing our party, and seeing who will be our next Governor. And, as we have no fixed time for holding our State Convention, I would respectfully recommend, as a suitable time, Wednesday, 5th April next, which will be as early as the delegates can possibly meet, as there has been such great delay in appointing them.

And with regard to our next candidate for Governor, I would respectfully recommend to the Democracy H. L. Holmes, Esq., of your town, who is an able Jurist and a talented Lawyer, and one who has stood by our party during the darkest hours of our adversity, when our enemies triumphed under the banner of Tip & Tyler and of Old Zack; but still, nothing could move him, and he has remained steadfast to those principles which the sage of Monticello first taught the American people;—and it is high time that we should honor our distinguished son of the East with the Executive honors of our State. The Democracy of Old Bladen are wide awake, and are preparing for action.

We are to hold a County Convention on Saturday, 25th March next, and no doubt but it will be one of the most interesting meetings of the kind that has ever been held in our County, for it is to allay past feuds, that have existed in our party for several years, and which overthrew us two years ago. But that shall be the last of Whiggery in Old Bladen, for we are united to

A MAN.

Bladen County, N. C., Jan. 30th, 1854.

We publish the above, although it comes a day behind the Fair, having been intended for the last issue of our weekly, bearing date of 3d instant, because we approve of its tone, and are pleased to learn from it, that our friends in Bladen have decided upon such measures as will tend to secure harmony in their own ranks, and prevent the recurrence of the untoward event of two years ago—namely, the election of a strong Whig to represent the decidedly Democratic county of old Bladen. Of course we need hardly add a fact of which our correspondent is already cognizant—that Monday, the 19th of April, has been agreed upon as the proper time for holding the Democratic State Convention. We have not been advised of the fact, but have very little doubt but that our Bladen friends will appoint delegates at their County Court, in Elizabethtown, the coming week.

There can be no doubt, as our correspondent says, that our opponents are going to make a "dreadful effort" to carry the State at the August elections—at least, such are the indications; and perhaps hopes of success are predicated, by their leaders, upon the possibility of some splits in the ranks of the Democratic party. It is a duty we owe to our principles, and to the party organization by which these principles are to be carried out, to guard against division or dissensions by all fair and honorable means; to settle our disputes, if such there should be, among ourselves as friends, rather than to go before the world with them as enemies. We have always looked upon County Conventions when properly constituted, as among the best and most efficient means of attaining the end sought after, and we think the want of such, or the refusal to submit to them in some counties two years ago, lost us the control of the Legislature and resulted in leaving the State only half represented on the floor of the Senate. Our good sister of Bladen is a case in point, and we mention her, not for the purpose of interfering in her local matters, but from the fact before alluded to, that from *some* division, the largely dominant party was defeated and the minority only represented in the Legislature. We commend these considerations also to the attention of the Democrats of this county, who are to hold a meeting on Tuesday of the County Court. It is said that nations have no cousins, and parties have no relations but those arising from the progress of the course they are organized to promote. It is only by casting aside personal animosities or prejudices and remembering that it is not individuals, but party principles and organization which are really at stake, that any efficient and united action can be secured.

We fully concur in the high opinion expressed with regard to our friend and neighbor, Mr. Holmes. He is certainly worthy of any honors the party could confer upon him; whether he could or would be a candidate even if nominated, we look upon as a very different and doubtful matter.

Not Dead.—We are pleased to be enabled to correct part of our statement of deaths in Duplin county from Small Pox. Mr. J. M. Grady is *not* dead, but has recovered; he was the first taken and the first to get well. Mrs. Jarman is also living, although she has, or has had, the disease, which, we suppose, gave rise to the report of her death. We could wish that it were in our power to correct more of the reports of death, but, unfortunately, we cannot, as the others turn out to be only too true. Our informants were among the most respectable citizens of the County, and, of course, gave the report as it reached them, and as they believed it to be true.

Martin Kosta.—It is said that Martin Kosta is now in New York, in a state of utter destitution.—The Herald alleges that an application was recently made on his behalf for a clerkship in that establishment at a salary of five dollars per week.

☞ We hardly care to engage in any dispute with the Herald, or anybody else, about the effect of the letters of Waterbury and Cochrane in disproving the charge brought against General Pierce of having written a letter to a committee in New York, in 1848, approving the Buffalo movement or platform, for bringing out Mr. Van Buren as a Free Soil candidate. The letters speak for themselves, stating distinctly that General Pierce did write a letter *disapproving* of the end and object of the movement. If plain words have any meaning, that is what the words of these letters say and mean. If they have no meaning, then there is no use in fighting over them.

☞ The Fayetteville Observer charges us with misrepresenting the Whig party, when we say that Greely, of the Tribune, is still, to a great extent, an organ of the Northern Whig and Abolition parties, and says that Greely abjured Whiggery "months ago," etc. We know it kicked up a big fuss, but that don't prevent it speaking for the party—nor does it conceal the fact that the favorite of the Tribune—Mr. Seward—is Whig Senator from New York, and that his re-election is secured for six more years. If this don't show Greely to be, as we say, "to a great extent" the organ, then we know nothing and own up to it.

Baltimore Coffee Trade.—The monthly circular of White & Elder, of Baltimore, to the 31st ult., states that the firmness and activity which characterized the coffee market in that city during the months of November and December, was soon after checked by advices from Rio, showing that the high prices paid by dealers in Rio had induced planters to hasten supplies to the sea board, and purchasers were enabled to enter the market at a material decline. This circular adds:

The reported shipments to the United State, though not immoderate, were somewhat unexpected by holders, who, in view of the present ample stocks, have been anxious to realize at a considerable reduction in prices. The decline in the better grades from the highest point, has been about ¾ to 1ct. per lb, and in the lower grades 1½ cents. At these reduced rates, however, there is but little disposition to force sales, our importers mostly withdrawing from the markets in the expectation of a speedy reaction, to which they are somewhat encouraged by the tenor of the latest European advices. There exists a steady fair demand for consumption, which, notwithstanding the large monthly import, prevents any excessive accumulation of stock.

Offers to buy prime cargoes at 11 to 11½ cts., are now made and refused. As yet no good invoices have been sold under 11¼ to 12 cts. Lower grades can be bought at 10½ to 11 cts. In Laguayra there has been little or no decline; prime is worth 12½ cts. Java 13 cts.

The market closes to-day with a somewhat improved feeling, 1,000 bags Rio having been sold at 11½ from ship-board.

Monthly Statement.—Imports of coffee direct since January 1st, 1854, (including 2,062 of other descriptions than Rio,) 27,116 bags. Increase this year, 15,181. Stock on hand this day, (including 1000 bags of Java,) 46,000. Increase of stock this year, 25,700 bags.

Importations this Month.—From Rio, 25,054 bags; Laguayra, 1,807 do., Porto Rico, 185 do., Jamaica, 70 do.—Total, 27,116 bags.

Mail Agents.—William W. Price, of Wilmington, N. C., Wm. H. Dyson, of Sumpter, and J. R. N. Tenhett, of Marion, S. C., have been appointed Mail Agents on the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road.

United States Funds.—From the Treasurer's statement, it appears that the nett amount in the various U. S. Depositaries on the 23d ult., was $23,951,945 95, of which there is in the Depository in Wilmington, $10,449 53

State Bonds.—The State Treasurer advertises for sale $500,000 bonds of the State of North Carolina. The bonds will bear date from Jan'y 1st, 1854, have coupons attached, and will be issued in sums of $1000 or $5,000 to suit purchasers—the treasurer reserving the right of accepting bids in whole or in part as he may consider best. Bids will be received at the Treasurer's office until the 28th February.

We see that N. C. Bonds are now quoted in New York at $107 to $108.—*Fay. Observer.*

Supreme Court.

The following opinions have been delivered since our last:

By Nash, C. J. In the State v. Harris, from Person, declaring that there is no error. Also in State v. McNair, from Edgecombe, reversing the judgment and directing a *venire de novo*. Also, in State v. Hyman, from Edgecombe, directing the judgment to be affirmed.

By Pearson, J. In Nissen v. Tucker, from Forsythe, affirming the judgment. Also, in State v. Crone, from Johnston, declaring that there is error in the proceedings of the Supreme Court. Also, in Walston v. Braswell, in equity, from Edgecombe.—Also, in Pelham v. Taylor, in equity, from Granville, directing a decree for plantiff and an account.

By Battle, J. In Booe v. Wilson, from Surry, affirming the judgment. Also, in Cole v. Fair, from Stokes, reversing the judgment and directing a judgment of nonsuit. Also, in State v. McQueen, from Robinson, declaring that there is error in the proceedings of the Court below. Also, in Cohoon v. Morris, from Pasquotank, affirming the judgment.

A statement having gained circulation, to the effect that Capt. Low of the Bark Kilby, had driven a hard bargain, with the sufferers on board the illfated Steamship San Francisco, before he would consent to take them off; Capt. S. L. Fremont, of the 3d Artillery, in justice to this gallant sailor, has written the following letter. It places the conduct of Capt. Low on high and honorable grounds:

New York, Thursday, Jan 19, 1854.

Capt. E. T. Low, of the bark Kilby:

Sir: I take pleasure in bearing testimony to your noble and disinterested conduct in rescuing us from the wreck of the steamer San Francisco.

If any one has insinuated that you hesitated to lay by and take us on board, or that you stopped to make terms, that insinuation or statement does you great wrong.

I authorized Captain Watkins, when he boarded your vessel, to offer you any inducement that money could give to save us, and he, as I learn, offered you fifteen thousand dollars, without any suggestion or request on your part, and to pay for cargo thrown overboard.

The inducement was made because we had been so much deceived by the vessels that had come near us. They had promised to remain, but soon abandoned us I said to Capt. Watkins, "If necessary, buy the ship and cargo."

You promptly lowered your boat, and when I learned all the facts in the case, how you resolved to go in your own boat alone when the crew refused to man it, I added a thousand dollars to you as a mark of my high appreciation of your gallant conduct on the occasion.

You never asked or hinted to me any compensation for yourself; but did mention that, if I deemed it proper, something might be given to the crew.

In making a written contract afterwards, you were only acting in good faith towards your owners, and it never crossed my mind that any one could blame you. I remain, very respectfully,

your ob't serv't,

(Signed) S. L. FREMONT.

Regiment 3d Artillery, and Acting Adjutant

The Metropolitan Hotel, New York. The statement that Mr. A. T. Stewart had purchased this establishment, having been questioned in some private circles, we are now enabled to say that the transaction was closed last week, and the deed recorded. The purchase includes the grounds heretofore known as Niblo's Garden, and includes the Theatre as well as the Hotel. The dimensions of the land on Broad way are 279 feet, and the same on Crosby street; its depth on Prince street is 200 feet. The consideration money named in the deed is Five Hundred Thousand dollars, which was the sum paid, and not $530,000 heretofore stated. It is not the fact that Mr. Stewart intends to remove his large establishment from the corner of Broadway and Chambers street to this place, but the purchase was made merely as an investment, and the present occupation and use of the property will continue unchanged.

On an examination of this title some years ago, we ascertained that originally it was mainly part of Bayard's farm, and was purchased at an early period by the late Stephen Van Ranselaer, the Patroon. On his death, it descended to one of his sons, from whom the title is now acquired. We believe it is the largest piece of property in the hands of a single individual on the great thoroughfare on which it is located, although within the present half century much of the land in its vicinity was held in farms.

Journal of Commerce.

Ida Pfeiffer on California.

The London Athenæum publishes the following letter from the celebrated traveller, Ida Pfeiffer, dated San Francisco, Oct. 30th, 1853:

"I cannot forego the pleasure to send you a few lines from this place No doubt you will already have seen from the newspapers the progress of my peregrinations, and will have been able to follow the general direction of my route, which, I dare say, you will find has deviated a good deal from the one originally projected. When I parted from you in London, it was my intention to visit, among other regions, Australia. I was, as it were, hovering for some time about it, and approaching it very near, but, nevertheless, did not reach it after all. I found the Australian gold mines with their effects serious obstacles to my plans:—travelling and living in that gold-absorbing country was said to be so expensive that I feared, with my small means, I would not get on the best there merely in harmless pursuits, such as the collecting of insects, reptiles, and other objects of natural history, instead of seeking and digging for gold. I was, therefore, reluctantly compelled to give up Australia. But in avoiding Scylla I was carried into the veritable Charybdis.—I came to another such execrable Gold-land, California itself. The kind offer of a free passage in an American vessel induced me to visit that country. Our passage lasted seventy-nine days. Yet although for sixty days I saw nothing but sky and water, the view of the coast of California did not make a cheerful impression on me,—it consisting of naked sand hills with but few clumps of brushwood, and still fewer trees, which, from their small and dusty leaves, had a gloomy appearance.

"The city of San Francisco certainly ranges with the great wonders of the world, but it is not a wonder to charm or to enchant. No less than six times in the course of five years it was destroyed by fire, yet it looks as magnificent as if it had never suffered by that element. It lies mostly on sand-hills, which are covered with houses and huts up to their summits. The centre of the city consists of an artificial piece of tolerably flat ground, produced by filling up the bay with sand to the extent of one-third of an English mile. Here you would see a bustle as in the City of the English metropolis—where it is a driving, riding, running, a haste and hurry as in a disturbed ant-hill. Houses of brick are built in an incredibly short time, so that streets are often not recognized after a month or two. While in the luxury and splendour which is to be seen in the interior of the houses, San Francisco rivals London and Paris,—the filth without and the state of the streets generally far exceed Constantinople. These, forming as they do the common receptacle for all kinds of rubbish and filth, are, in the first instance, covered with a layer of dust and sand, upon which may be seen heaps of broken boxes and casks, crockery and bottles, cast-off cloth, linen and old shoes, together with the dead bodies of dogs and rats. To walk through the streets is a punishment, and to extend your walk to the country around so much an additional punishment,—your legs soon becoming fatigued by the deep sand, and your eyes not the less so by viewing the monotonous dreary landscape.

The Bay, it must be owned, is fine and imposing, by the great number of vessels from all parts of the world; to which I must also add, that in the rainy season, as I am told, the whole country assumes quite a different aspect, it being then richly clad in a green sward and covered profusely with many beautiful flowers:—this season begins a few months hence. By that time, however, I shall have commenced my tour through Mexico, after which I intend to proceed to the United States by Vera Cruz and Havana, for without having seen the Falls of Niagara I cannot return to Europe. I only wish I was ten years younger, for then my peregrinations would be less limited. Everywhere I am kindly and hospitably received and assisted, and passages by steam or sailing vessels—a heavy item in the expense of traveling over the world—I have mostly free.

Before I leave California I shall visit everything worth seeing. I have already seen Sacramento, Mary's Villa, as well as the diggings and washings. To me the most surprising feature connected with the latter is the extraordinary feeling of security of one's property manifest everywhere; the people in going to their work, which is often at some distance, leave their tents unprotected; yet thefts and robberies, it is said, now scarcely ever occur."

Simon Suggs' Defeat.

In the last Spirit of the Times we find the following sparkling article:

What is the greatest number of puppies, my Rapper, that you ever knew in one pointer bitch's litter? Dost give it up? "Thereby hangs a tale."

A few weeks since, your correspondent was a candidate before the Legislature, for the office of Solicitor, in which race it is matter of record, that he got a "demnition" thrashing. He had divers friends in the good city of Montgomery, and among them was Mac, (who thought himself politically ruined because he missed a big fellow, three consecutive shoots, with a first rate revolver.) Mac was "dead in" for "our ticket," and proposed to do some "*trading*" of rather a novel sort. Said he to the candidate—"Your pointer *Lola*, will have puppies shortly, eh?" "Yes." "Well, leave the disposing of them to me—don't promise one away; the litter must bring you votes enough to elect you."

So, Mac—*they say*—went to work, promising Lola's puppies to young members who seemed to be "favorable." His description of the bitch abounded in superlatives—and as to that, they were all deserved. The shooting men, and some that wanted to be shooting men, were "all alive" to get specimens of stock of such transcendant qualities.

When the candidate was referred to about his dogs, he gently waived the matter, saying that his friend Mac had somehow got control of all that, and so forth and so on

Things progressed gloriously; Mac reported his successes daily, only once remarking, slyly, that he was afraid it would *strain Lola*, sadly, to comply with all his engagements; and, at last, the day set apart for the election arrived.

"Our ticket's" candidate was in the rotunda, doing its best, an hour before the two Houses met in convention. Presently a very young member stepped up, slapped him on the shoulder, said he was for "our ticket," and wound up with "don't forget my puppy?" Several others came up about this time, all "for our ticket," and each anxious to know when *his* puppy would reach the metropolis. The candidate grew uneasy; the crowd still thickened—and nearly every one was saying something about the fine pointer puppy he was about to receive. The candidate mentally counted the claimants, and when he neared the figure 21—and saw others approaching who looked as if they were "in," too, he incontinently left for his hotel.

Two hours afterwards, there was a solemn meeting of the friends, in a small room, on the fourth floor of the Exchange.

"Well," said Mac, "they've beat you, old fel; couldn't be helped! After you left, the fellows I had promised the pups to, got to cross questioning one another, and then they got to cross-questioning *me*; and the upshot was, they found out I had engaged a rather large litter; and so *the last one of 'em bolted!* Ah, old fel! if that spoke hadn't broke, you'd better believe, you'd have made Shell-road time!"

"Now, Mac, on honor, how many puppies did you promise, and when and where did you promise to deliver them?"

Mac scratched his head thoughtfully, and remarked—

"I pledged about as many as generally come at *one* time—to be delivered here, within ten days; *thirty-seven of 'em! and all dogs at that!*"

Poor Lola! No wonder Mac thought it would strain her to comply.

A Real Gold Mine in England.—At last the mining world of London has been electrified by the astounding news that the copper mine in Cornwall, called by the name of Tremollet Down, is nothing less than a veritable mine of gold, the mundic, of which the supply is said to be inexhaustible, having yielded to two separate tests the enormous result of eight ounces of pure gold per ton, thus placing this now celebrated mine deservedly at the head of all the mines in Europe in point of profit. It is understood that the fortunate shareholders are to have a meeting immediately, to subscribe for two of Berdan's machines, with four basins each; and a steam engine, capable of raising and reducing 1000 tons per month, which at eight ounces per ton of gold, makes the Tremollet mundic worth £30 per ton, or at 1000 tons per month, £30,000; whilst the cost of raising and reducing this auriferous pyrites will not exceed, royalty included, £5000, leaving a nett profit of £25,000 per month, or £300,000 per annum, which would make each share worth £400.

Mining Journal.

The California Mails.—It is said that Com. Vanderbilt, who has proposed to the Government to transport the mails between New York and San Francisco, offers to make the average time so far made by that company, which is twenty-five days for the delivery of the mails, both ways, at the rate of $100 a month or $1,200 a year; provided, however, that he shall be paid at the rate of $100,000 a year if his trips average one day less than the Panama Steamship Company's standard: $200,000 if three days less, and so on, at the rate of $100,000 for each day gained—ten days less time, being the most rapid trips for which he asks a conditional rate of compensation. At the same time he will agree that if any other parties shall make better time than he between New York and San Francisco, he will forfeit all compensation for carrying the mails. He proposes that his pay shall be graduated on the average duration of his trips for periods of three months.

The Russian Debt.—The present Russian Debt, the interest of which is payable at Baring's, in London, and the principal of which was chiefly negotiated through this house, is computed at $136,840,000. The debt bears 5 per cent. interest, negotiated from 1820 to 1833, with the exception of $37,500,000 four-and-a-half per cents, issued in 1850. This is the Foreign Debt of the Empire alone. There is a Domestic Debt, created originally in 1817, and now computed to amount to a sum more than equal to the Foreign, say in our currency $140,000,000. An English writer says the debt was authorized to secure the Government paper money and other floating claims at a fixed rate, and thereby to make the paper rubles a convertible currency. In 1821, these paper rubles amounted to 640,000 millions. In 1839, by a ukase of the Emperor, they were made a convertible currency, at the rate of 3.50 paper for one silver ruble. And so at an Exchange on London of 3s. 1d. to the ruble, the whole would represent a sterling amount of £28,190,000; the hard cash to represent which is supposed to be about 120,000,000 of rubles, or about $90,000,000 in the Imperial Bank. This fund has been raised by the issue of Domestic Bonds, bearing 6 per cent. interest; the amount of which is somewhere about $125,000,000.

Monkey Skin Gloves.—Of the many animals who contribute to a dandy's dress, (in the materials of which the several portions are made,) we find that he is indebeted to the *monkey* for the politest portion, the "French *kid* glove." The manufacture of this article depends now on the monkey skins brought from South America, which are so much more pliable than the old material as the monkey is more agile than the kid. As it is impolite to offer an ungloved hand to a lady, it appears, therefore, that she is more honored with the touch of a monkey's skin than a man's. We see by the papers that there is one hunter who kills three thousand monkeys a year, selling their skins to the French dealers for twenty to forty cents each.

Paris Gossip.—The Times gives us some gossip from Europe touching the war question, which is interesting, and even "important if true." We quote therefrom:

"Paris, Jan. 5th.—The news that has just been received from Russia is very serious. However, I have been assured that the Emperor regrets having advanced so far that he cannot recede. His language was: 'The Czar will not draw back: my uncle penetrated to Moscow without causing Alexander to yield. An alliance with Russia would have been more valuable to me than one with England. By the aid of Russia I should have had Belgium; but England will never allow me to establish myself in Europe.'

"M. de Persigney received the Board of Brokers on new year's day, and told them that they might consider war as having actually begun, and should consequently hold themselves in readiness for a loan of 200,000,000 francs, which the Government would transact with the first houses of Paris, without paying them, as it has usually done, in rentes. M. Fould, who also received the same body, was less warlike than Persigney, but still in his turn recommended them to be prepared to aid the necessities of State.

"The Emperor contemplates the divorce of the Princess Matilda from Prince Demidroff. This measure is urgently demanded by the Emperor's cousin.

Jullien.—A Boston correspondent of the "State of Maine" undertakes to convey some idea or reflex of the music of Jullien's orchestral performances, by the music of words, as thus:—

One—Crash!
Two—Clash!
Three—Dash!
Four—Smash!
Diminuendo,
Now crescendo,
Then play the furious band
Led by the kid-gloved hand
Of Jullien—that Napoleon of Quadrille,
Perspiring raver
Over the semi-quaver,
Inventor of musical artillery;
Barbarious r in and thunder maker,
Unconscionable money-taker,
Travelling both near and far,
Toil to exact at every bar;
Egregious attitudiniser,
Antic piper
Pray put your hat on,
Coupes votre baton.
Bah!
Va!!

Gold! Gold! Gold!—More gold in Edgefield! And this time it has been found on the Piney-woods side of the District. The Rev. Mr. Walker exhibited to our admiring eyes, on yesterday, a beautiful specimen of gold-rock, found by himself, upon his farm, a mile or two from this place. It is the best indication for good digging we have seen in some time. We advise Mr. W. to prosecute his explorations.—*Edgefield Advertiser.*

A Tartar Law.—It is a law among the *Tartars*, strictly enforced upon all occasions, that the man who has deceived one of the fair sex by false promises, thereby causing her to be insane, shall immediately suffer the disagreeable death of strangulation. It is said that the Tartar women are very subject to mental aberrations, which, however, singular to say, are but temporary, lasting generally until the gay deceiver has been executed.

New Dramatic Effort.—The success of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and "Hot Corn," at the several theatres in New York, has, it is said, induced a distinguished literary gentleman in that city to combine the sentiment of the two, and write a new local drama entitled "Pepperpot, or Poor Little Quashee."

What a mighty procession has been moving towards the grave during all this past year! At the usual estimate, since the first of January, 1853, there have been more than *thirty one million five hundred thousand* of the world's population gone down to the grave. Place them in a long array, and they will give a moving column of more than thirteen hundred to every mile of the circumference of the globe.—What a spectacle! as they move on, tramp, tramp, the solemn "*Death March*," giving its funeral notes as they go to the silent shades.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

Feb. 2—Br. Barque Florence, Toye, 40 days fm Liverpool, to J. & D. McRae & Co.; with sack salt. Jan. 6th, lat. 30 10 north, long. 42 30 west, spoke Prussian Brig Suomalainen, Capt. Palm, 49 days from Santos, bound to Hamburg. Jan. 18th, spoke Schr. Flying Dragon, Capt. Lee, 11 days from New York, bound to St. Thomas.

Schr. M. B. Mahoney, Nichols, fm Charleston, to George Harriss; with sack salt.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, fm Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

Feb. 4—Steamer Chatham, McRae, fm Fayetteville, to T. C. & B. G. Worth.

CLEARED.

Feb. 3—Brig Manzanilla, Bailey, for Boston, by Rankin & Martin; with naval stores, &c.

Br. Brig Matthew King, Cumming, for Liverpool, by Freeman & Houston; with 20 bbls. rosin, 580 do. tar, 700 do. turpentine.

Schr. Harvest, Williams, for Boston, by Adams, Bro. & Co.; with naval stores, &c.

Feb. 3—Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutterloh.

4—Schr. Alaric, Louvinier, for New York, by J. H. Flanner; with 370 bbls. spirits turpentine, 480 do. turpentine, 500 do. rosin.

Brig John Hathaway, Smith, for Cardenas, by J. Hathaway & Son; with 155,000 feet lumber.

FAYETTEVILLE, Feb. 2—Bacon 8@8½; Beeswax 25; Coffee-Rio, 13@14, Laguyra, 14; Cotton-strictly prime, 9¼@9½, prime, 8¾@9¼, fair, 8@8½; Feathers 40@45; Flour, superfine, $0@7 50, fine, $7 25, scratched, $7 00; Corn $1 10@1 15; Wheat $1 10; Oats 60@65c; Peas $1; Rye $1@1 10; Hides, dry, 7@8, green, 3@4; Lard 10@11; Molasses, Cuba, 26@27, N Orleans, 37½@40; Salt, Liverpool sack $2; Flax-seed $1.

We report no change in produce, except Oats, which are lower—sales this morning at 60 to 65. Turpentine $3 50.—Spirits 56 to 57.—*Obs.*

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—(For three previous days.)—Naval Stores—Spirits Turpentine has been very quiet, no transactions from first hands having been made since our last—the market, however, in the adsence of demand, may be quoted nominally 1 cent lower than on Friday last. Turpentine continues in small supply, and higher prices have again been obtained. Common Rosin has been in good demand at full rates. Tar from first hands is rather lower, Rope having been sold at $3 12½@$3 25 ₱ bbl. The sales are, Spirits Turpentine, at retail, at 70 cents, (wholesale lots cannot be quoted over 68); 1800 bbls. Wilmington Turpentine, $5 37½@$5 50 here, and $5 25, to arrive; a few hundred prime North County, $5 75 ₱ 280 lb.; 1080 Wilmington Common Rosin, 1 80@$1 85; 481 do., $1 90; 500 North County, $1 62½; 800 New-Berne, &c., $1 75, delivered; 550 No. 2, $2 25; and 200 Rope Tar, 3 12½@$3 25 ₱ bbl.

Rice—The sales since our last amount to about 1000 tcs. at $4@$4 75, cash—showing an advance of 12½@25 cents ₱ 100 lbs., within a week past.

WASHINGTON, N. C., Jan. 31.—Naval Stores—Sales of Dip Turpentine for the week past at $4 25, and of Scrape do. at $2 55, at which they are firm. Tar is dull, and sales have been made as low as $1 80. Corn—No sales for shipment to report. A boat load from Hyde county for retailing sold at 75c. ₱ bushel. Wheat is in demand, and some small lots received the past week brought $1 50 for 60 lbs. Cotton—No sales to report—dull and declining.

BOSTON, Feb. 1.—Naval Stores—The price of Spirits Turpentine continues quite unsettled. Small sales to arrive and on the spot at 72 @ 75 cents ₱ gallon, cash. The sales of Tar have been confined to small lots at $3 25 @ 3 37½ ₱ bbl., cash and 6 mos. Rosin continues in fair demand. Sales of common at $2, and No. 1 at $4 ₱ bbl., 6 mos. Further sales of Pitch at $2 12½ ₱ bbl., cash.

FROM BARINGS' CIRCULAR.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—After a rapid thaw, we have now mild, open weather, and all impediments to river navigation are removed. In the Colonial and foreign produce markets rather an extensive business has been done during the week, with large speculations in Baltic produce.

Coffee is very firm; but the demand for Native Ceylon has become slack, and the transactions in that description do not exceed 4,000 bags, at 50s. ₱ cwt., under which there are no sellers. Plantation kinds are in good request, and the greater part of 830 casks, 374 bbls. and bags, at auction, has found takers at rather higher rates, prices ranging from 53s. to 68s 219 packages Madras obtained 46s. 6d. @ 49s., with 1,000 bags Rio at 50s., and 200 bags Costa Rica from 54s. @ 58s. 6d.; while of 510 bales, &c., Mocha, only a few lots were realized from 63s. @ 81s. for greenish fairly garbled to good long berry. A cargo of 2,900 bags "regular first" Rio has been sold afloat for a near port at 50s. 6d., insured at Hambro' with the 10 ₱ ct. average clause. The stocks of Coffee in Holland we gave in a recent impression; we are now enabled to add that those in the other chief ports of the Continent on the 1st inst. showed a deficiency of 18,600,000 lbs., compared with last year; while in Great Britain we had only 35,800,000 lbs. against 45,700,000 lbs. on 1st January, 1853.

JOHN ATHYA & CO'S. CIRCULAR.

GLASGOW, Jan. 13.—Breadstuffs—The excitement has calmed down a little since the Atlantic sailed; still the business of the week has been unusually large, and principally at our extreme quotations. Holders of all articles are very firm to-day, but business is much checked by the very extravagant prices demanded.

Naval Stores—Common Rosin offered to arrive at 6s. 6d., but no buyers over 6s. Fine Rosin is expected shortly to be more wanted, as stocks in September hands are getting into small compass. Tar gets more attention; prospects of short supples of Archangel next year have improved the appearance of American.

Ashes—Sales of Pots have been made at 31s. 6d.; the demand is very retail. Pearls are in no better demand.

Rice has been sold to some extent on speculation owing to the improvement in Breadstuffs.

Linseed Cake—Stock is wearing down, this severe weather helps it off. Prices remain as quoted.

Tobacco—The market is very heavy, and to make sales a large reduction on present rates would require to be made. The stock in ware-houses at the end of 1853, of both Negrohead and Cavendish, far exceeds any previous year.

The Iron Trade.—At the quarterly meeting of the iron masters, held in Birmingham, on the 12th of January, the advance of £1 per ton previously agreed upon was confirmed, but many of the makers refused orders, not being in a position to deliver for some time to come, from the great accumulation of orders. The make of iron at present, it is said, is incapable of increase, from the want of skilled workmen, so that the present high rates are likely to continue, unless a continental war should seriously derange the finances and commerce of the country. Scotch pig iron is flat at 75 to 76s, 3-5th and 2-5ths, f.o.b., at Glasgow, cash. Present quotations in Liverpool: Merchant bar, £9 15s.; nail rods, £11; sheets, £13 10s.; hoops, £12.

FRESH ARRIVALS—Per schrs. Alba and R. W. Brown, 30 boxes fresh Cheese; 10 bbls. fine red Onions; 5 quintals of large Cod Fish; 5 bbls. prime N. O. Molasses; 1 bag Pepper; 10 boxes Stewart, Bussing & Co.'s Hard Candies; 13 bbls. Stewart's Crushed Yellow Sugar; 25 bbls. Yellow Planting Potatoes. Low for Cash at

Feb 3 GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

VAN RENSSELAER PEIRSON,

WITH

WILCOX, PERRY & EACKER;

WHOLESALE DEALERS in Clothing, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Tailors' Trimmings, No. 42 Dey street (Marble Front,) and 200 Fulton street, New York.

LESTER WILCOX, GEO. T. PERRY, JR, JOHN H. EACKER.

V. R. PEIRSON.

(LATE OF WILMINGTON, N. C.,)

WOULD most respectfully solicit a call from his North Carolina friends to the above firm, where one of the most complete stock of goods may be found. I am a practical Tailor, and from long experience, enables me to judge well the wants and qualities of goods suited to the best interest of the trade. I firmly pledge myself, to all reposing confidence in my judgment, to be fairly dealt with.

All orders addressed to me shall have immediate dispatch. I most cheerfully offer my services to any of my friends who favor me with custom, to attend to any little matter in the city, free of charge.

Jan. 30, 1854. 123-3t—22tf

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of C. B. MILLER & CO., is this day dissolved, by mutual consent.

C. B. MILLER,
J. A. SCARBOROUGH.

Wilmington, Jan. 20th, '54. 116-6t—21-2t
Herald copy 4t.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of C. B. Miller & Co., or those having claims against the concern, will please come forward and settle with C. B. Miller, he being duly authorized to settle the same.

C. B. MILLER,
J. A. SCARBOROUGH.

Jan. 21.—116-6t—20-2t
Herald copy 4t.

TO SOUTHERN MERCHANTS.

WILLIAM T. FRY,

MANUFACTURER OF

PORTABLE DESKS, DRESSING CASES, WORK BOXES, &c., LEATHER TRAVELING DESKS, DRESSING AND SHAVING CASES.

IMPORTER OF

RICH FANCY GOODS, FANS, PERFUMERY, TOILET ARTICLES, BRUSHES, CUTLERY,

AND

DRESSING-CASE FURNITURE GENERALLY.

Depot of FRY'S Celebrated Razors, every blade warranted. All kinds of Cases in Morocco Leather, Rosewood and Mahogany, made to order. Sole Agent, for the United States, for George Wise & Co.'s TONBRIDGE MOSAIC WARE, wholesale and retail, No. 128 Arch street, Philadelphia. Jan. 27, 1854—21-3m

STOVES!—STOVES!!—STOVES!!!

WE, the undersigned, would respectfully call the attention of *Southern Merchants*, to our extensive stock of *STOVES, CAULDRONS, FORGES, &c. &c.*

Our assortment of Cook and Parlor Stoves consists of some of the best in the Market. We have a large Stoves for wood, capable of cooking for from three to four hundred persons.—Our Stoves are made heavy, and consequently are durable, and are warranted to give satisfaction. Our stock consists of the following Cook and Parlor Stoves for wood—viz: Buck, Modern, Troy, Globe, &c., for Parlor; Providence Air Tight, Union Air Tight, Ida Air Tight, New Plate, &c.

☞ Dealers would do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. NEMAN & WARNICK,

N. E. Corner of Second and Race-sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

Jan 27, 1855 21-3m

LIVER COMPLAINT, DEBILITY.

[*Extract from James Harris Esq's. Letter, Alexandria, Va.*]

After speaking of wonderful cures, on himself, he says:—"Mrs. H. has been suffering with the liver complaint, and with inability constantly complaining from weakness through her whole system. She now enjoys better health than for thirty years, being entirely restored by the use of Hampton's Vegetable Tincture."

DISEASED SIDE, BREAST, EYES.—[*Extract from a letter from J. Grimes Esq., Loudon Co. Va.*]—"My wife has been for years afflicted with great weakness; pain in the breast, side and back; palpitation of the heart; feebleness of the nervious system; complexion shallow; the sight of one eye almost gone, the other very weak. I am pleased to say, Hampton's Tincture has restored her to perfect health. Her eyes are as good now as ever they were.

RHEUMATISM, 38 YEARS.—Mrs. E. Bagwell, of Virginia, suffered from Rheumatism from her 12th to her 50th year of age; at times entirely helpless. Being wealthy, she employed the best medical attention, and tried many medicines, but was cured only by Hampton's Vegetable Tincture.

CHRONIC INFLAMATORY RHEUMATISM.—The wife of Thomas M. Yeakle, 70 Pearl street, was a great sufferer for eight years. Restored to perfect health by Hampton's Vegetable Tincture.

MERCURIAL RHEUMATISM.—Mr. Jarrett Plummer, 158 East Baltimore street, suffered from this disease intensely six years; could not sleep; dreadful ulcers formed on his limbs, from which splinters of bones issued. His physician pronounced him incuriable; but Hampton's Vegetable Tincture cured him.

HEREDITARY SCROFULA.—A boy in the family of Hon. W. P. Thomasson, once member of Congress from Kentucky, was a mass of sores from head to foot. His eyelids turned inside out, protruding over the eyeballs so as to produce blindness. He was cured by Hampton's Vegetable Tincture.

DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS DISEASES, &c.—Mr. Wm. Oldham, of the Baltimore Custom House, suffered these complaints for eighteen months, with both body and mind seriously affected. He was cured by *Hampton's Vegetable Tincture*, after other things failed.

COUGH, CONSUMPTION, &c.—Mr. Henry C. Winn had a cough for five years, great weakness, &c.; had, in all five or six physicians; tried all their remedies, but was cured only by

☞ HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE, by its mild action on the Stomach, Liver, and the Kidneys, will cure Dyspepsia, Cough, Asthma, Bronchial and Lung Affection; Pains in the Back, Side, and Breast; Consumption, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Fistula, Piles, Bowel Complaints, Worms, Nervous Debility—with all the diseases arising from impure blood, and is the greatest Female Medicine ever known.

Call and get a pamphlet with certificates of cures, gratis.

☞ Sold by MORTIMER & MOWBRAY, 240 Baltimore street, Baltimore; and 304 Broadway, New York. Call and get a Pamphlet gratis; sold by C. & D. DuPRE, Wilmington, N. C., and by Druggists generally. 44—

Schools.

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL,

RICHMOND COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

THIS large and flourishing Institution is now permanently established, under a full corps of well qualified Instructors, and with every thing requisite for a first class Seminary, being well supplied with Maps, Geographical and Astronomical; Globes, Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus.

The Semi-Annual Sessions of five months commence on the second Monday of January and July respectively.

Circulars, containing full particulars, will be furnished by applying to Rev. J. Jones Smyth, A. M., Principal, Laurel Hill P. O., Richmond county, N. C., or to

D. C. McINTYRE, Secretary.

Dec. 17, 1853. 87-t20j—16-ly

GOLDSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE first session of this Institution will commence on Monday, the 16th January, 1854, under the control of the following faculty, and with the annexed expenses.

THE FACULTY.

Rev. JAMES H. BRENT, *President*, Professor of Ancient Languages, Experimental Sciences and Mathematics.

Mr. , A. M., Professor of Modern Languages.

Mrs. , Professor of Music.

Miss Emily Webb, Miss M. B. Stammire, and Miss S. A. Brent, Assistants in the various departments.

The exercises of the School will be divided into three parts, Primary, High School, and Collegiate. The Primary will prepare for the High School and Collegiate. The High School will embrace a selected part of the Collegiate course. The usual reports will be made to parents on the Primary course. A student passing the High course will be entitled to a certificate of scholarship. A student who has taken the Collegiate course will be entitled to a diploma.

COURSE OF STUDIES.

Collegiate Classes.—Latin—All the course below Virgil and through the Bucolics.

Greek.—All the course below the Anabasis, including the Gospel of John.

Mathematics, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, &c.—Modern Languages—French, German and Italian. Ollendorf's complete system, and one author in each language.—Literary—History, Botany, Chemistry and Astronomy and English composition.

ORNAMENTAL.

Music, Drawing, Painting, Needle-work and Embroidery.

PRIMARY.

Smith's Grammar complete; do. Geography do.; Davies' Arithmetic do.; Sand's Series do.; Goodrich's Latin Lessons; do. Greek do.; Davies' Elementary Algebra; Ollendorf's primary system in French, German and Italian. The ornamental branches may be pursued in the Primary department—being regarded as the accomplishments, and not the essentials of an education.

EXPENSES.

Board per session	$50 no extra
Tuition Primary department	7 to 15
High School	15 to 20
Collegiate	20

The ornamental branches extra, unless the whole course is taken, when $100 will cover the entire expense of board and tuition per session.

The Collegiate course will require four years, but students who are prepared can join advanced classes.

CHURCH.

The students may attend whatever church the parents prefer, always accompanied by a teacher.

VISITORS.

Visitors shall be received in the College only in the presence of a teacher, and visits shall be returned only under the same restriction, which does not apply to parents and guardians.

DOMESTIC.

The science of Cookery, House-keeping and Mantua making will form a part of the entire course.

ACCOMMODATIONS.

150 students can be comfortably accommodated in the College buildings.

SUPERVISIONS.

The students will be under the immediate supervision of the President, who will reside in the College, and will be assisted by the professors, teachers and Board of Council.

BOARD OF COUNCIL.

Richard Washington,
William K. Lane,
William T. Dortch,
Waitman Thompson,
John C. Slocumb,
W. S. G. Andrews.

The blanks in the Faculty will be filled as soon as a selection is made from the numerous applicants.

For further information address J. H. Brent, or any of the Board of Council.

Goldsboro', Dec. 22, 1853. 19-

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THIS Institution will commence its third Session on the second Monday in January, 1854. Every branch of male education is taught in the Institute, and the present number of Scholars warrants the belief that no School in the country furnishes greater facilities for imparting knowledge.

The expenses per annum will not exceed $124 for the most advanced literary course, and with the usual number of extras the necessary expense per year will not exceed $170.

Board per month in the Institute $9; good Board may be had in the private families of the village much cheaper.

Tuition for all English branches, per Session of 21 weeks, primary course $10; all branches in the 1st and 2d Class $12; Junior and Senior Classes $15.

For particulars the public is referred to our Circular, which can be had by addressing the Secretary or the Principal.

H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y of Board of Trustees.

Clinton, May 20, 1853—39-tf.]

WAYNE INSTITUTE AND NORMAL COLLEGE.

THE Summer session of this Institution will commence the 30th inst., under the superintendence of Wm. Robinson, Esq., who has been elected President, and who is at present putting forth every exertion to procure a competent Board of Teachers. In this he has already, in part, succeeded, and hopes, at an early day, to be able to announce the number of teachers complete.

The Institution is divided into three departments—Primary, Academical, and Collegiate—the latter of which is designed solely for the education and training of teachers, while the Academic is intended as a School where boys will be prepared to enter our own Universty, or other Colleges throughout the country; the Primary Department, as a mere Juvenile School, and as preparatory to the Academic.

In each of these several Departments a Male and Female School will be kept—in separate and distinct parts of the building, and under separate and distinct teachers, with the exception of the President, who will superintend in both departments, and afford such instruction as may be in his power.

As a part of the internal regulations of the Institution, the Male Departments will open and dismiss 15 minutes earlier than the Female Departments.

In the Collegiate Departments, Male and Female, unusual facilities will be afforded to those who may wish to become teachers. At each Annual Commencement, two males and two females will be admitted to free tuition, upon certain qualifications, hereafter to be prescribed. Application for admission to be made to the President, and to be decided by the Trustees

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

To be received as a pupil of this Institution, the applicant must sustain an unexceptionable character.

In no case will any one be admitted who does not present the Treasurer's receipt for at least one session in advance.

The Treasurer is not authorized to receive payment for tuition, unless first presented with a certificate of admission signed by one of the heads of Departments.

Pupils, on admission, will be examined by one of the Heads of Departments, and assigned to such classes as their proficiency shall warrant.

Students will be charged from the date of entrance to the end of the session. No deduction will be made for absence except in case of protracted sickness or death, nor will any money be refunded in case of expulsion or voluntary withdrawal.

Students entering this Institution will be required to purchase admission tickets from the Secretary, and no student will be admitted until such ticket be exhibited.

The pleasant location and neat arrangement of the buildings, added to the acknowledged salubrity of Goldsboro', and the high reputation of the President, as an instructor and disciplinarian, will, it is hoped, secure to this infant Institution a patronage and support commensurate with its merits and the wants of the community.

☞ Printed catalogues will be prepared at an early day, giving, in detail, the studies pursued and the regulations adopted, and will be forwarded to applicants free of charge.

JOHN A. GREEN, Secretary.

Goldsboro', June 22, 1853 253-1t-43-

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

JAMES DAWSON, next door to Polley & Hart, Wilmington, N. C., has just opened a large and general assortment of FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, all which is new, and was selected with the wish to give his customers satisfaction, every piece having undergone a careful examination. Planters wishing family supplies, will find in our Stock the best styles of Negro Goods, Blankets, House keeping articles, &c., and Country Merchants, wishing to fill up, will find it to their interest to give him a call, as he is confident in saying that goods will be sold as low by him as by any Jobbing House at the North, for, from his long experience in the Dry Goods business, and purchasing exclusively for Cash, he thinks he can offer great inducements.

He has ONE PRICE ONLY, and that is marked in plain figures on every article, from which no deviation can be made. A child will be dealt with as fairly as a first rate judge. No article will be represented to be better than it really is. He hopes, by strict and personal attention, and pursuing a straight forward and honorable course of dealing, to receive a share of public favor.

In requesting the attention of the ladies to his most elegant supply of Dress Goods, Embroideries, Silks, &c., he would with great respect assure them, that no pains have been spared to select the richest, handsomest, and most fashionable styles, and he thinks he can please the most fastidious.

Orders from the country will meet with prompt attention, and when the selection is left to him, and he fails to please, the goods will be cheerfully taken back.

Having made arrangements to receive supplies weekly through his agent in New York, customers can rest assured of always finding the latest styles of New Goods, and at the very lowest prices. Nothing shall be wanting on his part to merit the confidence of his customers.

Please call before purchasing, and examine for yourselves.

Wilmington, Oct. 20, 1853. 74-

TALLOW WANTED.—The highest market price will be paid for Tallow, by WESSEL & EILERS.

Sept. 1st, 1853.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.

Mulberry Street, bween Front and North Water Streets, Wilmington N. C.

THE subscriber has on hand a large assortment of the latest styles of CARRIAGES of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale at reduced prices, among which may be found—Rockaways and Coaches, with and without patent couplings, Dunam's Buggies, Waggons, Sulkies, &c.; also, all kinds of Harness. Repairing done at short notice, and in the best manner.

Also, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Collars, Hames, Trunks, Vallices, Carpet Bags, &c.

Purchasers will find it to their interest to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Also, all kinds of Carriage Trimmings. ISAAC WELLS.

Wilmington, Feb 3, 1854.

PLEMENT TO THE

Wilmington Journal.

Wilmington, North Carolina, Friday Morning, February 17th, 1854.

A BEAUTIFUL STORY.

CHARMED BY A VOICE:
OR THE
SCHOOL GIRL'S CONQUEST.

Translated from the French for Daily Morning News,
BY A LADY OF SAVANNAH.

Young Arthur Weymar, one of the most distinguished pupils of the military school of St. Cyr, had been appointed second Lieutenant in a regiment of cavalry, and was held in great esteem, for his valor and faithful discharge of all the duties devolving upon him. He won the confidence of his superior officers, and especially that of Count St. Geran, the commander-in-chief, who at length placed him near his person as one of his aids. This unlooked for promotion, and the many proofs of attachment and esteem which the General continually bestowed upon him, fired him with noble ambition and emulation. He signalised himself on several occasions by performing prodigies of valor, and proving himself worthy of that celebrated school which had taught him the art of war.

In one of those memorable combats, which decides at once the destiny of nations and the glory of sovereigns, Arthur—scarcely eighteen—found himself engaged in the thickest of the battle near his General. At that moment several of the enemy had just surrounded the Count and were about to make him a prisoner. The young aid rushed into the midst of them, overcame them, and succeeded in rescuing his General from their fury. But St. Geran, whose horse had just been killed under him, and who was himself severely wounded, had not sufficient strength to enable him to conceal himself from the pursuit of the enemy; a few more instants and he would again have fallen into their power. The young aid supported his fainting steps, and conducted him to a large tree near by, and having mounted him upon his shoulders, renewing thus the memorable act of the great Turenne, who, in a like manner, saved the life of a wounded soldier, Arthur had the inexpressible satisfaction of seeing the Count reach the first limb, and after a little exertion, effectually concealed, by the foliage, from all danger of pursuit.

The evening after the victory, whilst he was receiving the congratulations and commendations of his brother officers, he was ordered to attend the General in his tent. He entered—"Come to my arms my worthy friend," said the nobleman—pride and gratitude animating every feature—"for henceforth I will call you by no other title. Have you not told me you were without hope or fortune, and an orphan?"

"Yes, General, but since I have had the honor of serving you, I found a father, and my highest ambition has been gratified."

"I also am without family, for I have never contracted the sweet ties of marriage or known the happiness of being a father. In defending me from the enemy, and mingling your blood with mine, you became truly my son, and, whilst waiting for the supreme head of the State to accord you that honorable distinction you so well merit, accept this proof of my eternal gratitude. It is a formal act, by which I adopt you as my son, and name you the only heir of him, whom hereafter, I wish you to call only by the tender name of father."

Arthur threw himself into the arms of the General, and by his affectionate caresses and grateful acknowledgments, shewed himself worthy of the honor he had just received.

From that moment the General ceased not to receive every attention which filial love glowing in the breast of an honorable man, and animated by the most affectionate heart, could bestow.

It was not long before Count Geran saw his adopted son decorated with the cross of the legion of honor, and a little time after, promoted to the command of a squadron.

The more honors accumulated upon Arthur the more he sought to justify them by his genius and courage. How many times did he assist the General by his skill and valor! How many times did the squadron he commanded decide the fate of the battle! But this happiness was not of long duration. In a nocturnal combat, where danger increased with the bravery displayed on both sides, the Count was killed by a bombshell, and only had time to exclaim—whilst expiring in the arms of Arthur—"I die content, I leave a son worthy of my name."

The grief of Weymar was overwhelming. In vain did the last words, so consoling, a great fortune, the inheritance of a noble name, presented to his mind—he only thought of the loss he had sustained, saying—"I have no more a father—I have no more a benefactor."

He was deceived. Shortly after the death of the General, the Commander-in-Chief announced to Arthur, that the Emperor, approving the adoption of Count Geran, and not wishing that this great name should be lost to the French army, named his adopted son Colonel of the regiment in which he served, and granted him the titles, arms and prerogatives, which the late Count had possessed.

Thus Arthur Weymar, at the age of 27, found himself Count St. Geran, officer in the Legion of Honor, and the proprietor of a large fortune. Crowned with all the favors the most ambitious could desire, the young officer had not the least haughtiness. Ever simple in his taste and modest in his deportment, he concealed under the most amiable feature that indomitable courage which signalized him upon the field of battle.

On his return to Paris he visited Madam de Surville, a relative of his, and met there a number of young ladies, among whom it was his intention to choose a wife; but fearing to trust entirely to his judgment, in a matter so important, he begged Madam de Surville to assist him by her advice and knowledge of the world.

"I do not wish," said he, "to have for a companion one of those brilliant women, who place all their happiness in being splendidly appareled, and in surrounding themselves with luxury and splendor; neither do I wish one of those imperious coquettes, who regard the sacred ties of marriage only as a convenient arrangement, and imagine that they are to receive from their husbands a blind and servile worship, which will anticipate all their fancies and submit to all their caprices. No, my wife must be to me, who, without being beautiful, has an animated and expressive countenance, a modest demeanor, carefully educated without pretension, and whose talents will charm without dazzling. Above all, a desire that the sweetness of her voice may be the faithful index of her soul, and that she be without fortune and of a numerous family, in order that I may partake with them the fortune which fate has bestowed on me.—Will you, my dear friend," added Arthur, pressing the hand of Madam de Surville, "assist me in finding this object, ideal perhaps, but which surely should exist in your sex?—and you will not be the least contributor to my happiness."

Madam de S., impelled by the desire of rendering two beings happy at the same time, sought in her circle those young ladies who appeared to unite, if not all, at least a part of the qualities so ardently desired by Arthur. She at first brought before him some who imagined they had already captivated the Count, whose title and rank tickled their vanity, but they showed so plainly their ardent desire to shine, their ambition to become titled and to appear at court, that he dismissed them from his mind at once. Afterwards she kept constantly with her three young ladies, who appeared to fix Arthur's attention.

Adrien, the first, was the only daughter of the widow of a celebrated physician, and united to the most interesting countenance a pleasing modesty, and a voice whose expressive tones indicated all the goodness of her heart. But another soon remarked that the goodness, which at first charmed her so much, verged upon indifference and insipidity, and announced Adrien as rather a negative character. The second, called Euphenia, orphan and niece of one of the first advocates in Paris, joined to all the splendor of beauty, the most touching and expressive natural grace. In looking upon her you could easily discern a loving, frank, and sensitive soul, but as soon as she spoke, the ears dispelled the enchantment from the eyes. A coarse voice and rude expression suddenly dissipated the favorable impression, and formed a discord with which it was impossible to become accustomed. At length, the third, Eliza, the daughter of a celebrated painter in the French school, seemed to bear away the palm by the union of all those qualities capable of flattering, interesting & seducing. Her features, without being perfect, had a charming expression. Her tall and upright form was majestic and imposing, and the sound of her voice, without captivating, sometimes found its way to the heart.—But an uncontrolled petulance, and a positive manner of speaking, spoiled all Eliza's good qualities.—Her heart was excellent, her intentions pure, but sometimes one would have taken her for a heedless trifler, whose intercourse would be dangerous, or an enthusiast, capable of no durable sentiments. It was especially when Eliza wished to please and to dazzle that she was least interesting, and lost all claim to the character she wished to maintain. Her features assumed a disagreeable expression, the grace and majesty suddenly changed to awkward and ungainly attitudes, her voice in her eagerness, became so sharp and shrill that it fatigued all those who at first felt a pleasure in listening to her.

All these defects had not, doubtless, escaped Arthur's penetration; but whether he thought they could easily be eradicated, or whether they were atoned for by a thousand other amiable qualities, every one remarked his devotion to her. Madam de Surville, from whom he had not concealed his preference, though still kept secret from Eliza, believed it her duty to consult Eliza's parents on the subject. They testified the greatest desire to see their daughter united to so distinguished a gentleman, and without saying positively the Count would demand their daughter in marriage, Madam de Surville gave them to understand that he paid her great attention, which might eventually end in asking her hand.

Eliza, upon whom the Colonel had made a great impression, not by his rank or fortune, but his high reputation for valor and honor, which ever finds a sympathetic chord in a woman's heart, emboldened by the tacit consent of her parents, whose old age she ardently desired to render peaceful and happy, put forth every effort to fix the affections of the Colonel and lead him to a formal declaration.

She delivered herself up therefore to all the vivacity of her imagination as well as the natural inclinations of her heart,—repeated often to him what love and respect his country should have for him who had exposed his life in her defence. She eulogised the heroes of France, and described, with as much eloquence as fidelity—the great actions which had placed their names in the temple of fame—the supreme happiness of those who loved them, in associating with them in their dangers, their successes, and following them in thought, to the field of fame, and invoking heaven for their preservation—hearing the whole nation, even the sovereign himself, proclaim their victories and their names worthy of being transmitted to the remotest posterity.

All this she did with so much address and enthusiasm that Arthur, whilst listening, could not conceal his transport and delight. Borne away by the vivid descriptions and lofty flight of the young enthusiast, he imagined nothing could ever be found comparable to the brilliant Eliza.

"Who," he exclaimed, "can resist that fertile imagination and not be drawn towards that ardent soul, which electrifies, astonishes and enchants!" How well she merits to be the wife of a warrior! But as soon as cool reflection succeeded to these bursts of transport he could not prevent himself from remarking that those convulsive movements and flashing eyes spoiled her grace and wounded her modesty.—And her piercing and eager voice, almost breathless with haste had nothing of that charming sweetness, that irresistible power, which captivates by its modesty and timidity. If the cold and indifferent Aarien could not penetrate his heart, he felt that Eliza had placed herself there with too much noise and confusion to remain for any length of time. Love which arises from fancy suddenly lights a brilliant flame, and in a little time no vestige of it remains. But true love, inspired by delicacy and guarded by prudence, penetrates the heart only by degrees, and the flame which it enkindles is extinguished only by death.

Arthur's feelings and judgment were in a continual conflict, and in order to have liberty for reflection, without being dazzled by the bewitching Eliza, he left Paris for a few days, to visit an estate belonging to Madam de Surville, in the neighborhood of Ecouen. This lady accompanied him to receive from the school a young lady, Nanine St. Ange, who having finished her education, was about to return to her mother, near Angers. Madam de Surville, an old and esteemed friend, had been requested by Madam St. Ange to take charge of her daughter until she could be sent for.

Nanine was the eldest daughter of an officer killed upon the field of battle. She was one of those beings who attract no attention when first seen, but who are never forgotten, when once known. She was just eighteen—a small but well proportioned figure—her movements so simple and natural, that without any remarkable grace there was not the least awkwardness, and told of diffidence and timidity, rather than a desire to please. She had a low forehead, large mouth, but well furnished with beautiful teeth; small eyes, always cast down, and a complexion without freshness, appeared to be injured by her close application to her studies. In a word, her features, taken separately, were disagreeable—yet a single glance from her eyes, dared you to say or think that she was homely.

When Madam de Surville received her from the principal lady of the Seminary, the latter embraced Nanine most tenderly, and said in a voice trembling with emotion to Madam de S.: "I resign to you one of my most cherished pupils, and I shall be much deceived if she is not the delight of her mother's home, and reflect not credit upon the Seminary in which she has received her education."

The young lady endeavored to reply, but her tears prevented, and having kissed the hands and received the benedictions of her who had for so many years supplied the place of a mother to her, she followed Madam de S. to the carriage, and that same evening returned to Paris.

Arthur at first regarded Nanine as having very little about her to interest him, but was struck with the affectionate adieus of the Superintendent, and conceived for her that first feeling of esteem, which proved to be the prelude of all which he was destined to experience. She traveled from Ecouen to Paris without speaking. She had left a beloved guide and instructress, the cherished companions of her youth, and although ardently desiring to join a beloved mother and family, she must weep for those she had left. In leaving the carriage she was supported by Arthur's arm, and the deep blushes, eyes cast down, and trembling hand, announced the most amiable modesty. At length, having arrived in the saloon, she recovered by degrees her composure, and a pleasant smile began to animate her irregular features, and sparkle in her yes, still swollen by tears.

"It is in vain," said Arthur to her, "that we have brought your body to Paris, your soul is still at Ecouen."

"Ah, how can I ever forget the place where I first felt the emotions of friendship?" said Nanine.

"Heavens, what a voice," said the Col. to himself, "it is an angel who has just spoken."

The conversation became animated, every word which fell from the mouth of the interesting scholar, transported the Count with astonishment, respect and admiration. There was a purity of expression, indicative of a refined education, concealed under so much modesty—a profound knowledge of all that was good—an absolute ignorance of all that is evil—and still the low and liquid tones of that voice flowed on like gentle music. If Nanine had dared to look at Arthur whilst speaking, he would have been subjagated forever.

In the meantime the three young ladies, hearing of the arrival of the young stranger, were curious to see the pupil of Ecouen, and judge by her of the boasted instruction of that imperial school. They came the next day, Eliza joined to her haste in calling, the desire of seeing again the Colonel whom she believed to have bewitched by her charms, as she was conscious of having dazzled her brilliancy. But he did not make his appearance, and the evening passed in a close and scrupulous examination of Nanine. Her first appearance was not prepossessing, her little figure, small face, eyes still red with weeping the day before, the simplicity of her dress and manners, rendered her wholly indifferent to Adrien and Euphemia. As for Eliza, she hesitated not to pronounce her detestable.

Some days after a second interview took place.—Arthur was present. Eliza wishing to prove her superiority over the young scholar, spoke in a provoking tone, as if to say,—you are of very little consequence near me. The humble Nanine seemed to reply.—I dare not enter the lists with you. They had music. Adrien and Euphemia sang a duet in which was united all the difficulties, thrilling and embellishments, of the modern school. Eliza accompanied upon the piano, with as much taste as assurance. After this piece, which she pronounced exquisit, delicious, divine, she executed a sonate of the same order, in which she displayed all the wealth of harmony, and developed the resources of the instrument, which trembled under the touch of her fingers, Nanine dazzled by such brillian performances, endevored to decline taking any part in the evening's entertainment, but feeling her refusal might be attributed to humiliated self-love; and overcome by the urgent solicitations of Madam de S., she took her seat and commenced the prelude to the air from Edipus, beginning with these words: "I cannot leave you without weeping." The analogy was so striking that Nanine could not overcome the emotion, which added to the inexpressible charm of her voice. She was no improvietrice, and she introduced no new grace nor changed a note of this perfect voice. But each modulation was felt—so keenly, expressed with so much truthfulness, that those who surrounded her imagined she had just bidden adieu to the companions of her youth, and could scarcely restrain their tears from mingling with those which fell from the eyes of Nanine.

Arthur was pleased beyond expression. "How superior" said he, "this simple ballad, to all the brilliancy of modern music. The performance of the other ladies charmed my ears, but this has moistened my eyes and sunk into the depths of my soul."

Adrien and Euphemia, testified by a slight inclination of the head their forced approbation. Eliza blushed and maintained a mournful silence.

Madame de S., who knew the Count was no contemptible musician himself, begged him to favor her with some of his choice selections.

He took a piece of music lying on the piano. It was the beautiful air of Achilles, from the Iphigenia of Gluch. He requested Eliza to accompany him on the instrument whilst he sung.

"I do not know that piece," she replied carelessly.

"But from the brilliant and assured manner in which you sustained these ladies just now."

"Oh, that is very different," interrupting him. "I have played those so many times. I cannot play a piece at first sight—and above all, Gluck's music. However, I will make the effort." Impelled by the desire of shining and captivating Arthur, she used every exertion to accompany him correctly, but after many false notes and other inaccuracies, she was obliged to desist, with the mortifying avowal that she was unable to accomplish it."

"If Miss Nanine" said Madam de S., "will have the kindness to try it, I know she took the prize this year for music."

"Oh, madam, I shall tremble so," replied the timid girl. But I will endeavor to overcome it in order not to deprive you and those ladies the pleasure of hearing Count St. Geran."

She arose, took her seat at the instrument, hesitated at first, but soon gathering all her courage, she accompanied the Count with so much grace and such a perfect knowledge of the art, that she surprised and delighted all who heard her. Eliza, herself, could not refuse her a slight tribute of praise, and Arthur, who observed her skill, in covering some slight mistake he had committed in singing, doubted not that the modest Nanine was a skillful musician, who in her studies had the good sense to prefer science to brilliancy.

In the different re-unions which followed, Nanine tore away the palm by her knowledge and expression. In vain they endeavored to eclipse her by a brilliant and diffiult execution; whenever she sang, she melted all hearts.

Sometime after she proved that music was not the only art, with which she was familiar. She had often heard Arthur relate the circumstances of Gen. St. Geran's death, and remarked that he wore suspended from a chain wrought of white hair, the miniature of his adopted father. She conceived the idea of painting the memorable moment when this celebrated warrior was expiring upon the field of battle, and presenting the picture to madam de S. she confided her design to her friend, and requested her to induce Arthur to loan her the miniature for a short time, under the pretext of getting a copy of it. She succeeded, and Nanine set to work immediately, and a few days after she presented to madam de S. the exact representation of the last moments of Gen. St. Geran. He was represented wounded by a bombshell, expiring in the arms of Arthur, his eyes fixed upon him and saying those touching words traced below the painting—"I die content. I leave a son worthy of my name."

The too portraits were such striking likenesses, the scene so exactly like that Arthur had often described, everything was so true to nature, and the whole exacted with so much taste, expression, and fidelity, that one could not but be moved by this ingenious production.

Madam de S. having put it in a beautiful frame, wished to see the effect it would produce upon Arthur. He came one day, whilst Nanine was in her room busily preparing for her departure. Madam de S. met him, and said she desired to consult him upon a painting she had just received, the subject of which interested her greatly. She then placed the picture before him, without naming the artist. The Count, agitated, surprised, changed color, and exclaimed,

"Oh, it is he, my father, my benefactor, I almost hear his voice, were this mine, all the gold in the world could not purchase it."

"In the meantime," said Madam de S. the artist will be satisfied with your simple thanks."

"What, do you know him, let me behold him."

"You see her," said she, pointing to Nanine, just entering the room.

"So many talents, hidden under so much modesty," cried Arthur in astonishment, "it is a masterpiece."

"Thank you, sir," replied Nanine, "but I do not think it is worthy of so much commendation, I only desired to leave some token of gratitude to Madam de S. for her kindness, and this is the result."

"It is a very dear to me, but good Nanine, let me beg your permission to offer it to the Count, as the most precious gift which friendship can bestow."

"Never shall this precious token leave me, it shall be my guide, my consolation, my dearest treasure, and every time I look upon it; I can say, it belongs only to all the virtues united, thus to express so faithfully the benefits conferred, and gratitude, on receiving them."

Nanine's only reply was a blush, and taking the picture from the hand of Madam de Surville, she placed it tremblingly in those of Arthur, who received it with the greatest emotion.

"Suffer me, Miss, to entreat you to add to this gift that which will be its greatest ornament."

"What is it, sir?"

"It is customary for an artist to embelish with his name, each of his works; oh, how dear would yours be to me, traced by your hand below this piece."

"Arthur," cried Madam de Surville, you astonish me, you are neither a relation of Nanine, nor a friend of her family, and would you wound her delicacy."

"It is not Nanine St. Ange," with a meaning look and agitated tone "that I dare implore her to write."

"What name then, Colonel?" said the young lady, smilling."

"Nanine St. Geran," cried Arthur, casting himself before her."

"At length I have found the idea which heaven has formed for my happiness. Be not alarmed at the outpouring of a heart which you have captivated forever. Yes, simple and modest Nanine, I have chosen you for the companion of my life. One word from you, and you are mine forever."

"Rise, I beg you, Colonel."

"No, it is from Madam de Surville, who here represents your mother, that I demand your hand, and vow to make the happiness of your life, my study."

"Excuse my confusion, but this language is so new to me, I feel myself so honored, I know not what to say."

"Adorable Nanine."

"Adorable, did you say, see you not that I am homely!"

"Never, with that sweet expression."

"I am so small."

"But your soul is large."

"Without charms."

"And you charm every one."

"Poor."

"Yet so rich in virtues."

"One of a numerous family."

"So much the better."

"The eldest of seven children, five of whom are boys."

"I shall do for them, what Count St. Geran did for me."

"My mother is an invalid."

"The greater reason to assist her, oh! how I long to surround her with our cares and tender affection."

"You so overwhelm me with your goodness I know not what to say."

"The more you speak the more you strengthen my resolution—the more I congratulate myself upon my

choice. It is not your talents alone which have subjugated me, but the qualities of your soul, and above all, liquid notes of that sweet voice, which seems to descend from Heaven to announce happiness to earth. But what fills the measure of my felicity is, to find in you, a scholar of Ecouen. What greater delight can a soldier, honored by the benefactions of the Emperor have, than in partaking them with one of his adopted daughters?"

Arthur pronounced these last words with so much tenderness and frankness that Nanine was moved to tears, and throwing herself in the arms of Madame de S. she said:

"Oh my friend guide me—what shall I do?"

"Accept the hand of the noblest and most gallant man I have ever known. I know his heart, I will answer for your happiness."

The next day she wrote to the mother of Nanine, who soon after, sent her consent, requesting madam de Suville to represent her. The nuptials were celebrated without pomp or parade by the desire of Nanine, whose simple modesty neither rank or splendor could overcome. Her happiness was perfect, grounded upon such sure foundations, and her family partook of it with her.

The union was approved of by all, and even Eliza could not help secretly applauding his choice. When she learned from Madam de Surville that without that enthusiasm and volubility which fatigued him, and changed the natural sweetness of her voice, she would have been named Countess St. Geran, she seriously reflected upon it and by degrees, moderated her expressions, became gentle, affable and graceful, and was convinced that the greatest advantage and the most powerful attraction which a woman could possess—which captivated all hearts—was prised above all talents, grace, and even beauty itself—was "a low sweet voice that most excellent thing in woman."

The American Schoolmaster.

From the debate which took place in the U. S. Senate on the 16th inst., between Mr. Clayton and Gen. Cass, on the motion to refer to the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Message of the President, communicating the correspondence between our Government and England on the subject of the Clayton Treaty, we make the following extract. Mr. Cass replying to Mr Clayton, said:

The honorable Senator commenced this discussion by saying that the latter part of my speech was contradictory of the former; and he related an incident, it may be, or prehaps, a parable, of a boy who was whipped by his mastor because when he stood up he was too tall, and when he sat down he was too short; and the senator then alluded, I thought rather contemptuously than complimentary, to my position as a schoolmaster in his own State at a former period.

Mr. Clayton. Not at all. No man has a greater veneration for the character of the schoolmaster than I have.

Mr. Cass. Nor I. I think if there is one occupation in our whole country which demands, and should receive, the kind consideration of its citizens, it is that of the teacher to whom is committed the task of forming the mind and character, the intellect and heart, of the American youth, to fit and prepare them for the private and public duties before them, and especially, and above all, to fit them to become the depositaries of the precious institutions which have come down to us from wisdom and exertions of our fathers and which they ought to be able to transmit as unimpaired to their posterity as they receive them.

There cant be more honorable employment, in the just acceptation of the term; and I will tell the Senator that I was a schoolmaster, and I am proud of it. I glory in being the citizen of a country where the avenues of distinction are equally open to all, the highest and lowest, without any difference; where the poor schoolmasters may look toward, and by proper conduct and the favor of his fellow-citizens, may be advanced to the highest position in the country.—Why, it is a most glorious illustration of our institutions. It is a flag waving in the heavens, and thrown out to the nations of the earth, inviting to do so as we have done, to assert their equal rights as we are doing.

Yes, Mr. President, I was a poor schoolmaster. I began life under disadvantageous circumstances; and now my heart is filled with gratitude to my country, that from that situation I have been advanced with no merit of my own, but by the favor of my fellow-citizens, from post to post, until I find myself here in this great depository of the American people—in my opinion the highest deliberate body in the world—and made the associate of the most eminent men of our country who enjoy confidence of their fellow-citizens, and who have been sent here to represent the sovereign States of the Union

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Powerful Reasoning.—At a young men's debating society, somewhere down in Indiana the discussion was, "Which is the greatest evil, a scolding wife or a smokey chimney." After the disputants had concluded the debate, a spectator arose and begged the privilege of "making a few remarks on the occasion. Permission being granted, he delivered himself in this way:

"Mr. President, I've been almost mad a listening to the debates of these, ere youngsters. They don't know nothing at all about the subject. What do they know about the evils of a scolding wife? Wait till they have had one for twenty years, and been hammered and jammed and slammed all the while; and wait till they have been scolded because the baby cried, because the fire wouldn't burn, because the cow kicked over the milk, because it rained, because the sun shined, because the butter wouldn't come, because the old cat had kittens, because they came too soon for dinner, because they were a minute too late, because they tore their trowsers, because they invited women to call again, because they got sick, or because they did anything else, no matter whether they couldn't help it or not, or because they didn't do something else, no matter whether they could or not, before they talk about the evils of a scholding wife; why, Mr. President, I'd rather hear the clatter of stones and hammers on twenty tin pans and nine brass kettles, than the din, din, din, of a scolding wife. Yes sir ree, I would; to my mind, Mr. President, a smoky chimney is no more to be compared to a scolding wife, than a little nigger to a dark night."

Fire Proof Buildings.

The Journal of Commerce has some sensible remarks on the danger of fire from the present mode of building. It says:

"Of late years there have been no large fires in London, and in Paris it is well known that if a fire takes place, it seldom extends beyond a single room in dwelling houses. In large cities of the United States, fires often sweep with devastating fury over large districts. The exemption enjoyed abroad, and the injury suffered here, are due to the mode of constructing houses. Abroad they are built with much greater solidity than here, and with far less of inflammable material. Stone and iron staircases, partition walls of brick, double walls, floors supported on arches, slate or tile roofs, and heavy walls, mark the architecture of London and Paris. In the United States, and with the most important class of houses, a dwelling is commonly a wooden structure surrounded with brick or stone walls, which, in case of fire, serve to exclude the water thrown from engines, from reaching the well-hidden work. It is very seldom, therefore, that any part of such a tenement is saved in case of fire."

To remedy this dangerous defect in the mode of building, which furnishes an almost unbroken passage-way for fire from the cellar to the roof, the Journal proposes the erection of a brick wall all around, within the outside wall, on which the floors, &c., may rest, and brick partitions instead of those made of joists, lathes and plaster; also, iron stairways and inner shutters of iron. The plan of building an inner wall, or building houses with hollow walls, has been tried in Boston with good success.

The rooms are dryer and warmer, the expense and danger of laths and joists are saved, and the ordinary harbor of vermin between the outside walls and the plastering is completely broken up. We do not know that the plan if tried to any extent on private dwellings, but some of our public buildings are constucted on this plan, with the addition of an inch or two of mortar between the upper and under flooring; this is the case with the Tremont Temple. The introduction of iron shutters and stairways, and the use of flagging instead of boards for floors in halls, &c., are very desirable improvements in city architecture. The necessity of building houses somewhat nearer fire proof than has been common in our cities, is beginning to be felt so seriously, in consequence of the terrible ravages of recent fires, that there is reason to hope for a change in this respect.—*Boston Traveller.*

Let any one, after duly watching the rapid revolutions going on in England, where men have been comparatively little helped by government—or better still, after contemplating the unparalleled progress of the United States, which is peopled by self-made men, and the descendants of self-made men—let such an one, we say, go on the Continent,' and consider the relatively slow advance which things are there making; and the still slower advance they would make but for English enterprise. Let him go to Holland, and see that, though the Dutch early showed themselves good mechanics and had abundant practice in hydraulics, Amsterdam has been without a due supply of water, until now that works are being established by an English company. Let him go to Berlin, and there be told that, to give that city a water-supply such as London has had for many generations, the project of an English firm is about to be executed by English capital, under English superintendence. Let him go to Paris, where he will find a similar lack, and a like remedy now under consideration. Let him go to Vienna, and learn that it, in common with other Continental cities, is lighted by an English gas company. Let him go to the Rhone, on the Loire, on the Danube, and discover that Englishmen established steam navigation on these rivers. Let him inquire concerning the railways in Italy, Spain, France, Sweeden, Denmark, how many of them are English projects—how many of them have been largely helped by English capital—how many of them have been executed by English contractors—how many have had English engineers. Let him discover, too, as he will, that where railways have been government made, as in Russia, the energy, the perseverance, and the practical talent developed in England and the United States, have been called in to aid.—*Westminster Review.*

The Story of a Bonnet.—When at Paris, I had purchased one of the bonnets of the season, which, as every one knows, are small beyond precedent, without reflecting that I was bound for a country where the ladies display in nothing their characteristic modesty and reserve more than in bonnets, at least those for the ordinary promonade, retiring into profound depths of leghorn and lace, and sometimes cloistering themselves in the shades of huge "uglies."

The Parisian milliner of whom I purchased the above mentioned bonnet, who was a reduced *comtesse*, and had her arms blazoned on the plafond of the show room, was so complaisant as to go into ecstacies over the effect when I tried it on, crying, "*C'est joli! charmant parfait!*" I saw that it was becoming peculiarly so; and she assured me it was not dear; so I took it, with no fearful looking for of Cockney indignation, surely. Well, as I descended from my chamber, equipped for my expedition into town, I noticed that the friend who was to accompany me looked a little struck up; but I concluded it was with admiration at the *ton* of the thing—and perhaps it was. At the station, while waiting for the train, I had a strong suspicion that a remark I overheard of "My eyes! then *is* poppies," referred to a trifle, in the decorative way, belonging to my bonnet. In the railway carriage I found myself an object of rather curious regard—but this I attributed to a certain foreign air I may have picked up on the continent, and it was not till I was walking down Regent street that I was convinced as to the cause of the sensation I produced. "The nead and front of my offending" was my unfortunate bonnet. It was stared at and commented upon without mercy; shop boys pronounced it "the last Paris stunner;" shop girls lifted their eyebrows and said, "O, my!" and an impudent young footman, as he passed me, looked up into my face with a shrill, significant whistle. At last, in very desperation, I rushed into a shop and purchased a black lace veil, with which I quite extinguished my "stunner," poppies and all.—*Grace Greenwood.*

Why do Teeth Decay?—All the theories that time and again have been advanced in answer to this enquiry, have long since vanished before the true doctrine of the action of external corrosive agents. The great and all-powerful destroyer of the human teeth is acid, vegetable or mineral, and it matters not whether that acid is formed in the mouth by the decomposition of particles of food left between and around the teeth, or whether it is applied directly to the organs themselves: the result is the same, the enamel is dissolved, corroded, and the tooth destroyed. Much, very much of the decay in teeth may be attributed to the corrosive effects of acetic acid, which is not only in common use as a condiment in the form of vinegar, but it is generated by the decay and decomposition of any and every variety of vegitable matter. When we consider how very few persons comparatively, take especial pains to remove every particle of food from between and around their teeth immediately after eating, can we wonder that diseased teeth are so common and that their early loss is so frequently deplored!—*Practical Dentist.*

Divorce and its Abuses.—A correspondent writes us from a village in Indiana, that in said village lives a mother who *had* a husband whose name she does not bear, who has two daughters, each of them divorced wives, one of whom obtained her bill while her husband lay on his death-bed; while in the same village resides a man who has two wives living, (one of them divorced,) and that these wives are *mother and daughter!*

Some of the Western States are notorious for the facility and liberality with which they grant Divorces, wherefrom a harvest of lewd Marriages, Licentiousness and Immorality may be expected to result in due season. As population grows dense and habits more luxurious, these States will have ample reason to rue the recklessness wherewith they are undermining the moral basis of Society. Perhaps some of them may be warned in time to avoid the worst consequences of their error.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A Seasonable Conundrum.—Why is a cold the best exercise for the nose? Because the former usually sets the latter running.

Shamyl.—The Caucasian leader who has so long successfully resisted the Russians, and is now the ally of the Turks, excites at the present moment great interest in Europe. Much curiosity has been felt to learn his antecedents. We glean the following particulars from a sketch of him in one of the recent numbers of the New York Tribune:

He was born in 1797, and at the age of 37 became the chief of the Tschetschentzes, a Circassian tribe. In person he is of medium size with light hair; his eyes covered by long and bushy lashes, are full of fire; his beard, though white, does not give him the appearance of age. He is very abstemious, eats little, drinks water and sleeps but a few hours. For a long time the fastness of Akulcho was his residence, whence he darted upon the foe. "Mahomet was the first, Shamyl is the second prophet of Allah!" is the war cry of Daghestan.

In 1839, the Russian General, Grabbe, attacked Shamyl in his retreat of Akulcho. The fortress was dismantled by heavy artillery, but the Tschetschentzes did not suffer at all. Sheltered in vaults and crevices, they rushed out to fire their deadly rifles, and then disappeared. Several assaults were thus repulsed by them, but finally the rocks were mined, and, at the fourth assault, after horrible bloodshed, the Russians took the fortress on the 22d of August. But Shamyl was not to be found among the dead. With a few Murides he had retreated to the caverns of the mountains. There they constructed a kind of raft which threw into the stream at the foot of the rocks. They sprang on this floating conveyance, while they were fired at from both banks of the river. All perished but one who leaped into the current, reached a sure spot, and disappeared in the mountains. This was Shamyl. After this defeat, he visited the western tribes of the Caucasus, and preached among them the holy war against Russia, but without success.—On his return, he selected a new abode in the fortress of Dargo, situated in an almost implegnable position. Grabbe attacked him there in 1842. When the Russian army had completely entered the primitive forests and defiles around Dargo, it was surrounded by the troops of Shamyl, and more than half of it destroyed. This was the most terrible defeat sustained by Russia during this whole protracted contest.

The war continued to be disasterous for the imperial troops. The comanders were changed again and again, and finally Prince Worontzoff was sent there with unlimited powers. At that moment the power of Shamyl was absolute and extensive. He ruled the Lesghians, the Tschesehentzes, the Awars, the Kists and the Kumings. Shamyl, not only a warrior but a legislator, had established over the unruly princes of these tribes, a kind of theocratic monarchy; he had united tribes hitherto hostile to each other, organized a numerous military force, and in 1843 commanded above 5,000 of the best cavalry in the world. His body-guard was then 1,000 men. When Wortontzoff took commannd of the Russian army, his first idea was to avenge the defeat sustained at Dargo.—He cut roads through the forest, and indeed felled the trees entirely for miles of country. Heroic feats singularized this campaign on both sides, but Dargo was finally taken and destroyed in the course of the year 1845. In 1846, Shamyl descended with nearly twenty thousand horse upon the western side of the Caucasus, invaded the Kabardians, and not being able to bring them to his side, pillaged the country, and returned to Daghestan without the Russians overtaking him. Since that time Worontzoff has slowly proceeded to enclose him in an iron circle, and the area of his activity has narrowed more and more. From time to time he has been wont to rush from his retreat upon the enemy, and to inflict on him the severest blows, but has not been able to carry on the war on a large scale. A visionary priest, an enthusiastic prophet, a warrior and legislator, for a moment it seemed his destiny to become the sovereign of the Caucasus, and to secure the independence of his country against the encroachments and freebooting ambition of Russia. More recently this has appeared impossible, and it now remains to be seen whether it can be revived by the events of the Turkish war. One thing is certain, and that is that whatever be the final result, the Russian arms in Asia will meet no more redoubtable or heroic antagonist than Shamyl.

Tastings of Punch.

Caution to Wags.—Gentlemen are particularly requested not to make any jokes before ladies in frosty weather, as the lips of the gentler sex are so affected by the cold, that the slightest laugh occasions them to crack.

Con by a Countryman.—*Q.*—When is an ox not an ox?

A.—When he's turned into a meadow.

Chronology of Remarkable Events.—Prospectively calculated by our own clairvoyant.—1854. City improvement begins. Temple bar and lord mayor's show end.

1856. Restoration of the bonnet to the crown of the head.

1857. Act passed for the relief of London lodgers. Prohibition of barrel organs, cats, blunt knives, and door chains.

1859. Teetotalism introduced among the London cabmen. No less than three take the pledge at once.

1880. Something useful done by the sanitary commissioners.

1881. Great excitement prevails in literary circles. A London author gets a check from a New York publisher.

1899. Cultivation of genuine Havana tobacco plants at Richmond ends.

1900. A clean street seen in the city.

1901. Publication of Mr. James's 2000th novel.

1919. Completion of the library catalogue at the British Museum—up to the letter H.

1920. A racing prophecy fulfilled.

1933. Ventilation of the house of commons effected.

1945. A London lady for a wager walks down Regent street with her husband without stopping at a shawl shop.

1980. Maine Law introduced into England—for an hour or two.

1999. Starvation of Curates ceases.

2000. Restoration of a borrowed umbrella to its rightful owner.

2001. Apparition of a policeman at the moment he was wanted.

Table Showing the Probable Duration of Life—(100 representing the chance of living longest):—

	Years.
Railway traveller	4
Reader of the Morning Herald	1
Vegetarian	3
Members of the Peace Society	4½
Table-mover, or balloonatic	7
Parliamentary reporter	8½
Husbands of a strong-minded woman (unless he runs away from her)	9
Distressed agriculturalist	99¾
A constant reader of Punch	100

A Baby Show in Massachusetts.—A baby show has litterally transpired. It occurred at Palmer, on Wednesday evening last, in connection with a ladies' fair. Six or eight babies were exhibited, dressed "up to the nines." The committee that passed upon the merits of the little ones were childless, and they awarded the premium of $3, offered by Mr. Fisk, of the Palmer Journal, to a boy baby of Mr. Hardaker. On the announcement of the decision, one bachelor gave a dollar to kiss the premium baby, and another the same sum to kiss the one he thought the prettiest.—*Springfield Republican.*

From the Soil of the South.

Fruit Culture at the South.

The Cherry.—In the upper portions of the South the finer varieties of English and French cherries thrive tolerably well, but in the Southern portions it is labor lost to cultivate them. The morillo tree grows finely, but the crop of fruit is very uncertain. In very shaded situations the English cherry may be grafted to the morillo and yield for a few years, but unless the trunk of the English part is protected from the sun, it will soon be killed. None of the cultivated cherries will flourish on the wild cherry. The English cherry wants a cool, moist climate.

The Grape.—The great error in southern grape culture has been in neglecting our own natives, and trying to introduce foreign varieties. The grape is as natural to the South as to any part of Europe, and had we taken as much pains in its culture and improvement, the South would this day export millions in wine and raisins. It is gratifying to find an awakened interest in grape culture throughout the entire South. The wild grapes of Texas, and seedlings from California, are destined to work a great change in the opinions of our people, in relation to the capacity of our section for producing fine wines. Nor need we be behind the most favored portions of the globe in cultivating the grape for the table. The native grape sent us last fall by Webb Kidd, Esq., from Louisiana, was equal to the best foreign grape we ever saw. The full ripe Scuppernong is not behind the Burgundy in flavor. New seedlings are destined to take the place of the old ones. The seedling Scuppernong of Mr. Root, of Mobile, is a black fruit, producing as good a Burgundy wine, as can be made in Europe. Our native grapes have but few diseases. It is a little remarkable that our native grapes seldom strike from cuttings, they are easily propagated, however, by root grafting, and by laying. We cannot, too strongly, urge upon our people, the importance of experimenting with seedlings. If one good plant out of a thousand, is obtained, it is worth the effort.

The Fig.—This is, emphatically, the poor man's fruit, thrives in almost any soil, producing fruit the first year from cuttings, and yet, not one family in fifty have a good meal of figs in the year. Every family in the South should have a few fig trees; they require less care than any other tree. Cattle will not browse upon them, and whites, blacks, adults and children, pigs and chickens will fatten on them. They are a natural vermifuge for children, and not bad to take. In the upper portions of the South, fig trees will require some little protection during the coldest weather. It is not generally the cold weather of winter that kills them, but the cold of spring.—They should be planted in the coldest, most exposed situations, so as to retard the putting forth of the bud in the spring. A thick dressing of stable manure, around the roots of the tree, in the winter will prevent frost from injuring the tree. But little attention has been paid to improving this fruit, through new seedling varieties, when it is as susceptible of improvement, as any other fruit. Throughout the whole Southern portion of Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana and Texas, dried figs may be exported as profitably as from Smyrna.

The Quince.—This fruit does not receive the attention that its merits deserve. It is easily cultivated, thrives in almost any soil, but most delights in a cool situation; is easily propagated by cuttings, so much so, that we fear no new varieties will be introduced from seed. There is no more profitable fruit for drying purposes, than the quince, and yet they are seldom to be found in our markets. Northern cranberries may be found in every town in the South, when the dried quinces of the South might take their place to advantage. As a preserving fruit they have few equals, and no superiors.

Salt worked in around the roots of the quince, is found to destroy insects, and invigorate the tree.

The Raspberry.—This declicious fruit is cultivated all over the South, with good success. There are now some new varieties, which bear through the whole season. These have been produced from seed. The Antwerps do well in shaded situations, and all the varieties do much better with the ground mulched around them. Old varieties are easily propagated by cuttings, and suckers, and new varieties from seed.

The Strawberry.—This is becoming the most popular fruit of the South. We well remember being told by an experienced horticulturist some twelve or fourteen years ago, that it was useless to attempt the strawberry in this climate, as they would do nothing but make vines. There is no fruit now cultivated in the South, that yields as well as the strawberry. Like the fig, it is the poor man's blessing, for every family may have strawberries, not only in April, but May, June, July, August and September, and frequently in November and December. They propagate themselves through their runners, and new varieties may be produced from seed. Market gardeners are now turning their attention to this delicious and popular fruit, and it will not be long before the large cities will be supplied bountifully with strawberries, six months in the year, where before they had but a meagre supply, three or four weeks. Our plan of culture has been so often given, that it will be useless to go into it here. We hope this little sketch will bring out our friends in the different sections of the South, to give the results of their experiments in fruit culture in the South.

Why?—The Intelligencer of yesterday works itself into a perfect fury because Gen. Thos. H. Bayly of Virginia had the audacity to eat beef tongue and *blanc mange* with that "imp of the perverse," Gen. Foote! Unfortunate man! Why do you not take tea at home and spare the Intelligencer the maze of large capitals, exclamation points and —— French with which that sheet heralds to the world your unpardonable conduct? Nor is that all, or half, of the quarter of his guilt. Gen. B. not only wielded a very small knife and very large fork on that momentous occasion, but the pen also! Not content with the outrageous indecency of discussing canvas-back in the same tenement with Foote "we see recorded the name of THOMAS H. BAYLY of Virginia, as the SECRETARY," says the *Intelligencer*—capitals and all. Now, it was very wicked of you, General, to sup with Foote—*very*. You ought not to have dared to do such a thing; but, General, drinking Chateaux Margaux with him is nothing compared to the enormity of noting proceedings. That's a crime which the world, that is to say, the Petersburg INTELLIGENCER, never can forgive, and indeed, it never should. You ought to have known better, General, and we hope this will be a lesson to you in future, for the world, to wit: the Petersburg INTELLIGENCER, is deeply concerned in your alimentary proceedings—deeply. But above all, General, no matter how many "horns" you may feel disposed to take *at* a supper, for gracious sake never take an ink-horn *to* one.

We cannot conclude this paragraph without inserting a little item of news for the benefit of the Petersburg INTELLIGENCER, which, though of comparatively little importance as an answer to the scathing Philippic of our contemporary, yet may be interesting: GEN. BAYLY WAS NOT AT THE MEETING AT ALL!!—*South-Side Democrat.*

Epitaph.—A number of odd epitaphs are going the rounds of the press. The following, upon a tombstone in the cemetery near Cincinnati, is worthy of being placed among the number: "Here lies ——, who came to this city and died, *for the benefit of his health.*"